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NEW-ORLEANS AND KEY WEST.

Arrival of the Steamers St. Mary and Marion.

The Effects of the Battle of Baton Rouge Upon the People of New-Orleans.

How the Call for the Surrender of Arms is Responded to.

The French Consul Objects to a General Surrender.

GEN. BUTLER'S REPLY.

Organization of the First Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers.

THE WEATHER AT KEY WEST IMPROVING.

The steamship *St. Mary*, Wm. H. Talbot, Commander, which left New-Orleans on Sunday, Aug. 17, at 10 A. M., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She brings fifty-six passengers from New-Orleans, and a large cargo, consisting of 800 hogsheads of sugar and sundry cases.

The steamship *Marion* also arrived yesterday from New-Orleans on the 17th, and Key West on the 21st.

The health of New-Orleans was good. Weather extremely warm.

The *Marion* brings quite a large quantity of arms, sent North by citizens of New-Orleans, in accordance with Order No. 21, issued by Gen. Butler Aug. 12, requiring all citizens either to deliver up their arms to the Military Commandant, or with permission of the Provost-Marshal to ship them North.

The following United States vessels were at Key West: Frigate *St. Lawrence*, J. F. Gardner, Flag-Officer; steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, Daniel B. Ridgeley, Commander; steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, Francis Winslow, Commander; *Penguin*, J. C. Williams, Lieutenant Commanding; *Magnolia*, J. H. Spotts, Commander; and schooner *Chambers*.

The *Marion* brings mails from United States steamship *Mississippi*, gunboat *Oneida*, and bark *Arthur*, at New-Orleans; and from frigate *St. Lawrence*, steamers *St. Jago de Cuba* and *Magnolia*, and schooner *Chambers*, at Key West.

From the *New Era*, published at Key West, we take the following paragraph relating to the health of that place:

"It is with pleasure we record a decrease in the cases of fever reported, and among the residents we have heard of but little sickness. The disease among the troops does not seem to have spread. To the wise precaution of turning the Barracoons into an hospital we attribute this relief. The fever seems now to confine itself to the recent arrivals, especially the workmen who have just come from the North to work on the railroad. Exposure to the sun, in the heat of the day, and night air, in this climate, will soon result in yellow fever. It is the opinion of the resident physicians that the spreading of the disease has reached its climax, and we may soon congratulate ourselves that the fever has entirely disappeared."

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Affairs Since the Battle of Baton Rouge—The Order for the Surrender of Private Arms, and How it was Obeyed—The Punishment for Concealment—Volunteering for the National Service—The First Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers—Trouble With the Negroes, &c., &c.

New-Orleans, Sunday, Aug. 17, 1862.

Since my last letter there has been very little news that was calculated to startle the world. Everything is quiet; even the noisy Secessionists, since the battle of Baton Rouge, appear to be subdued, though not moillified. I am satisfied that if the Government would reinforce the city with even twenty thousand men, Gen. Butler could restore Louisiana to the Union. I am convinced that the terrorism prevailing in the country parishes is more dreadful to the conservatives than would be considered yielding to the National rule. The wealthy people are absolutely starving, being less well provided for than the guerrilla poor, who war in bands on the unprotected communities, and in the name of a bogus Government levy upon friends and foes alike.

The order to disarm the people of the city was received with profound disgust by the Secessionists, and with enthusiasm by the friends of the Union. The former protested that, except *private property*, there was not a weapon in the city that had not been delivered up to the authorities, and some went so far as to ridicule Gen. Butler for what they were pleased to term his timidity. The Union men, as usual, were the first to come forward in obeyance of the law, and the first day a sorry collection of shooting arms was the result. The next day there was evidently some excitement among the holders, and a few prominent sympathizers with the rebels sent in by their negro servants remnants of what once were costly arms; still it could not be fully realized by them that they were to give up everything. It was utterly impossible,—it was an oppression that could not be borne,—in fact, England and France would not permit it, and I believe there was serious agitation among the "Foreign Consuls" about getting up another protest. Gen. Butler's *pens*, and not his swords, kept the world from being inflated with more than one document. The third day came, and the dépôts for "the reception" began to be lively. An extra patrol was stationed at the door, and another clerk added, to keep up the registry list. By 10 o'clock, to the astonishment of many, the vicinity of the place was crowded with citizens, each one having some sort of weapon. At a distance they would have been mistaken for patriotic militiamen, who had rushed to rescue the country from danger, and were impatiently waiting to be enrolled. Upon closer examination, however, you would perceive that the faces of these men were not lighted up by noble emotions; on the contrary, that anger and illy-concealed disgust predominated. Meantime the streets were full of men, boys, and even women, "toting" a gun or pistol toward some one of the places of deposit, said weapons very frequently wrapped up in a paper and bound around with strings, the owners name dangling officiously from the attached card.

As much as I approved of the order, I must confess I felt a gentleman's sympathy for many who reluctantly handed over the favorite "Jo Manton," or weapons made by makers of less note. It was hard to part with an old friend that had done good service in many a lively hunt, had killed deer or woodcock, or been made interesting from a thousand pleasing associations. Dueling pistols finally became quite plentiful; they were distinguishable by their splendid cases, and elaborate adornments of the weapons themselves. Many of these relics have their tales of blood, generally teaching the *morale* that a bloody code had been appealed to for the purpose of getting personal revenge. The chivalry of dueling passed away with Burr's murder of Alexander Hamilton. Innumerable were the applications to Gen. Butler and Col. French, the Provost-Marshal, for exemption from the order. The weapons desired to be kept should never be used against the Union authorities. They were heirlooms—presents from Kings or Emperors—from persons now dead. But the authorities were inexorable, save in this: Gen. Butler permitted such as desired to do so to ship their weapons to the loyal States; whereupon, Adams & Co.'s Express was instantly overflowing with green cases, and I am happy to say that my fears that the "double-barrel," only used in field sports, should be identified with treason, were relieved, for all true men sent them for safe keeping to the North.

The amount of arms collected astonishes every one. There are good guns enough in one depository, and there were seven opened throughout the city, to efficiently arm a regiment. Not for action in the field, but for the close work of firing from windows and housetops, the only thing demanded when the rebels in the city determined to carry out the threats of destroying the Union men. Nor is this all, for I is clearly understood that not half have yet been brought forward; in fact, it is justly suspected that there are depositories of State and Confederate arms still concealed, which must under the following order soon be brought to light:

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, Aug. 16, 1862.

General Order No. 60.—Ordered, that after Tuesday, 19th inst., there be paid for information, leading to the discovery of weapons not held under a written permit from the United States authorities, but retained and concealed by the keepers thereof, the sums following:

For each serviceable gun, musket and rifle	$10
For each revolver	7
For each pistol	5
For each sabre or officer's sword	5
For each dirk dagger	3
For each bowie knife, sword cane	3

Said arms to be confiscated, and the keeper so concealing them to be punished by imprisonment.

This crime being an overt act of rebellion against the authority of the United States, whether by a citizen or an alien, works a forfeiture of the property of the offender, and, therefore, every slave giving information that shall discover the concealed arms of his or her master, shall be held to be emancipated.

2. As the United States authorities have disarmed the inhabitants of the parish of New-Orleans, and as some fearful citizens seem to think it necessary that they should have arms to protect themselves from violence; it is ordered,

That hereafter the offences of robbery by violence or aggravated assault, that ought to be repelled by the use of deadly weapons, burglaries, rapes and murders, whether committed by blacks or whites, will be, on conviction, punished by death.

By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. Davis, Captain and A. A. A. Gen.

I have neglected to give sufficient notice of the volunteering that has been going on in the city for the last six weeks. There are now fifteen hundred men under the flag who were enrolled here, and I am happy to say, these Louisiana volunteers promise to be an ornament to the service. At Baton Rouge the nation is largely indebted to these recruits, adopted to fill up regiments, for their steadiness under the fire. A large number of these men have been in the Confederate service; they know how galling was the yoke imposed upon them, and accordingly they fight well and desperately. To-morrow, Monday, the 18th of July, the First Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers will parade, and as a matter of history I give the organization:

Colonel, Richard E. Holcomb.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry H. Elliot.
Major, William O. Fiske.
Adjutant, Chas. H. Grosvenor.
Quartermaster, James Leonard, Jr.
Surgeon, William T. Black.
Chaplain, Samuel M. Kingston.
Sergeant-Major, Devereux E. Jones.
Quartermaster-Sergeant, Commissary-Sergeant and Hospital Steward.
Drum Major—Benj. F. Loomis.
Company A—Captain, Clement Renaud; First Lieutenant, Martin Jacob; Second Lieutenant, Roland Second.
Company B—Captain, Bernhard Beeker; First Lieutenant, Charles May; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Kempton Crosby.
Company C—Captain, Francis Felton; First Lieutenant, George Scheinenauer; Second Lieutenant, Thos. L. Scott.
Company D—Captain, Wm. H. Totman; First Lieutenant, Patrick H. Sweeney; Second Lieutenant, Geo. A. Mayne.
Company E—Captain, Louis A. Solomon; First Lieutenant, Rudolphe Krause; Second Lieutenant, Jas. M. Gardner.
Company F—Captain, Wm. George; First Lieutenant, Henry T. Carter; Second Lieutenant, Hiram P. Haney.
Company G—Captain, Alonzo W. Persons; First Lieutenant, Alfred T. Munsey; Second Lieutenant, Leonidas R. Hall.
Company H—Captain, F. M. H. Kendrick; First Lieutenant, M. O. B. Hill; Second Lieutenant, Marcena C. Grey.
Company I—Captain, John R. Parsons; First Lieutenant, Charles A. Tracy; Second Lieutenant, James T. Smith.
Company K—Captain—H. G. Ingham; First Lieutenant, Frederick Bahnecke; Second Lieutenant, Theodore Amelungsen.

The two amphibious parishes of Plaquemine and St. Bernard, that lie below the city, have been, for many days past, in a state of semi-insurrection. As the negro population very largely predominates over the white, great alarm was felt by the planters, and they appealed to Lieut. Weitsel, Assistant Military Commandant, for advice. The result is that two companies of the citizens have been formed for patroling purposes, the members of the companies taking the oath of allegiance, as a preliminary step to being permitted to keep their arms.

The day following the arrival here of the wounded of the battle, and sick, from Baton Rouge, a well-dressed woman went into the St. James Hospital and commenced abusing our men in the most violent manner. She stated that it did her good to see the suffering before her—it was a just punishment on the men for invading the South. When she had got thus far, she was requested to withdraw. Such fanaticism seems wholly incompatible with woman's nature; but it seems that it is not, nevertheless.

An amusing incident, natural to this connection, is related of Gen. Butler. A few evenings since he was busily engaged in writing in his business-parlor, which is on the first floor, and opens on a front gallery. Being disturbed by some noise outside, in front of his quarters, he went to the gallery and, leaning over to catch the face of the orderly on duty, asked "Who's that?" A woman, superficially a lady, at the instant passing, answered tartly, "One of your New-Orleans she adders." The General retreated.

In the Michigan regiment that fought so gallantly at Baton Rouge, was a sergeant of a company who was famous at home for his enthusiastic political support of Breckinridge. Just before the battle commenced—at the very moment, indeed, the rebel lines were seen emerging through the mist—some one sang out, "Sergeant Jones, in about two minutes and a half you will have the pleasure of seeing your favorite candidate for the Presidency."

I witnessed a very amusing scene at my hotel the other evening—a difficult one, however, to paint with the pen. Capt. McD. had been about four hours from Baton Rouge, and as he was a good talker, and had a pretty clear idea of the battle, he was instantly surrounded and overwhelmed with questions. The result was that the Captain fought the battle over, and refreshed himself with "some of the same," until he got rather confused—so much so, indeed, that he was often caught getting the line of battle in disorder, and doing other very unmilitary movements. In the height of this excitement I came in, and the Captain was determined I should have a clear idea of the action, so he commenced over again as follows:

"Look here, Colonel—you see the Michiganders were stationed along here;" and the Captain stuck his finger into his neighbor's sherry cobler, and with the mixture, as it dropped off his finger, drew a short line on the top of the bar counter. "This, gentlemen," said the Captain, warming up, "that's the Michigan-ic-gan-ic Regiment, and here the Vermonters in the rear of the Indi-Indi-an-ians in the centre." Hereupon, the Captain stuck his finger in somebody else's glass, and drew a second line with his finger. "Now, you see," continued the Captain, with a very self-satisfied air, "that the Twentieth Maine was stationed out here;" and pop went the Captain's finger into my glass, the action resulting in the making of a formidable water-line considerably in advance of the other two. "Now," said the Captain, by way of parenthesis, "I believe, if Gen. Butler has a fair chance, he can whip the Confederacy, or any other man." Just at this moment, one of the barkeepers, a stolid old negro, whose business it was to keep things neat and clean, espied the three marks the Captain had made on top of the counter, and swinging round his formidable towel, the front line disappeared in an instant. The Captain glanced on the darky for a moment, and then wrathfully exclaimed, "You infernal nigger you, don't you observe you have wiped out the Twentieth Maine Regiment?" The Captain having so suddenly been deprived of one of his most reliable regiments, and the Michiganders at the same time beginning to "dry up," he concluded he would adjourn the description until a more favorable season. I saw the Captain the next day, and he complained of a severe headache, owing to the fact that there was a hole in his mosquito-bar, and he was bit up so the night previous, by the insects, that he couldn't sleep.

Among the passengers by the *Marion* is Major J. M. Bell, Judge of the Provost Court. I understand that he goes to the North, the bearer of important dispatches to Washington from Gen. Butler. I trust he will have a reception from his friends such as he deserves. As Provost-Judge he has performed an amount of labor without any parallel, for he opened his Court at 8 o'clock each day and patiently performed his difficult duties until 3 o'clock; listening to all with attention, and promptly giving his decisions, and doing all upon the broadest principles of justice and common sense. The Judge has never spared the vicious or wicked—he has never been severe upon the unfortunate. Relieved from juries and the technicalities of the law, he has allowed his sterling common sense to inspire his action, and the result has been that crime was never before so effectually crushed in New-Orleans, nor innocent and law-abiding people more thoroughly protected. The Judge leaves here with the good wishes of the entire community, and his return will be anticipated with impatience. I have no doubt that his clear ideas of the wants of Louisiana, given to the authorities at Washington, will be of immense value in perfecting a policy that will, under the efficient rule of Gen. Butler, crush out the rebellion in this end of the Union. Again, we say, let the Judge's friends give him an ovation, and then return him in the speediest manner to his friends in this distant Crescent City. UNION.

The Threatened Attack on Baton Rouge by Breckinridge—Preparations for His Reception.

New-Orleans, Friday, Aug. 15, 1862.

Since my last letter the city has been full of rumors regarding another probable attack on Baton Rouge. It is reported that Gen. Breckinridge has been reinforced by Van Dorn, and that the rebels are now twelve thousand strong within eight miles of Baton Rouge. In preparation for this attack, all the houses near the garrison that were in the way of rifle and cannon range have been cleared away, and our troops are anxious for the ball to open. I do not believe that forty thousand men could drive even our comparatively small force from their position, but if such should be the case our troops would come under the banks of the river, now forty feet high, and leave the city and the army in it to be destroyed by the gunboats, a thing they can do in a few hours; in the meantime our soldiers would take transports and come down to this city. What advantage it can be to the Confederates to thus invite destruction upon the town is beyond my comprehension.

The severest blow the rebellion has received in this city is made by the order for all the citizens to give up their arms. The rebellious feel that this is a deathblow to their hopes of raising some night and cutting our throats. It is astonishing how slowly our authorities reach the point at which they should have begun. I have looked on some of the "turned-in weapons." They are a sorry set; as a general thing the good ones are still kept back. The weather is intensely hot—hotter than has been known here for years; but it is not absolutely unhealthy, though it is bad for the sick, and most uncomfortable for the well. Your correspondent is not insensible to the power of the sun's rays, but it is impossible to keep shady. You must rely upon the file of papers I send you for any items of news. CARLOS.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE FRENCH CONSUL.

French Consulate at New-Orleans,
New-Orleans, Aug. 12, 1862.

Sir: The new order of the day, which has been published this morning, and by which you require that all and whatever arms which may be in the possession of the people of this city must be delivered up, has caused the most serious alarm among the French subjects of New-Orleans.

Foreigners, Sir, and particularly Frenchmen, have, notwithstanding the accusations brought against them by certain persons, sacrificed everything to maintain, during the actual conflict, the neutrality imposed upon them. When arms were delivered them by the municipal authorities, they only used them to maintain order and defend personal property, and those arms have since been almost all returned. And it now appears, according to the tenor of your order of to-day, that French subjects, as well as citizens, are required to surrender their personal arms, which could only be used in self-defence.

For some time past unmistakable signs have manifested themselves among the servile population of the city and surrounding country of their intention to break the bonds which bind them to their masters, and many persons apprehend an actual revolt. It is these signs, this prospect of finding ourselves completely unarmed, in the presence of a population from which the greatest excesses are feared, that we are above all things justly alarmed; for the result of such a state of things would fall on all alike who were left without the means of self-defence.

It is not denied that the protection of the United States Government would be extended to them in such an event, but that protection could not be effective at all times and in all places, nor provide against those internal enemies whose unrestrained language and manners are constantly increasing, and who are but partially kept in subjugation by the conviction that their masters are armed.

I submit to you, Sir, these observations, with the request that you take them into consideration.

Please accept, Sir, the assurances of my high esteem.

The Consul of France,
COUNT MEJAN.

Lieut. Weitzel, U. S. Engineers and Assistant Military Commandant of New-Orleans.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, Aug. 14, 1862.

Sir: Your official note to Lieut. Weitzel, Assistant Military Commandant, has been forwarded to me.

I see no just cause of complaint against the Order requiring the arms of private citizens to be delivered up. It is the usual course pursued in cities similarly situated to this—even without any exterior force in the neighborhood.

You will observe that it will not do to trust to mere professions of neutrality. I trust most of your countrymen are in good faith *neutral*; but it is unfortunately true that some of them are not. This causes the good, of necessity, to suffer for the acts of the bad.

I take leave to call your attention to the fact that the United States forces gave every immunity to Monsieur Bonnegrass, who claimed to be the French Consul at Baton Rouge; allowed him to keep his arms, and relied upon his neutrality; but his son was taken prisoner on the battle-field, in arms against us.

You will also do me the favor to remember that very few of the French subjects here have taken the oath of neutrality, which was offered to, but not required of them, by my Order No. 41; although all the officers of the French Legion had, with your knowledge and assent, taken the oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States. Thus, you see, I have no guarantee for the good faith of bad men.

I do not understand how it is that arms are altered in their effectiveness by being "personal property," nor do I see how arms which will serve for personal defence, (*"qui ne peuvent servir que pour leur défense personelle"*) cannot be as effectually used for offensive warfare.

Of the disquiet which you say there are signs manifesting themselves among the black population, of a desire to break their bonds which bind them to their masters, (*"certaine dispositions a rompre les liens qui les attachent a leurs maitres."*) I have been a not attentive observer, without wonder, *because it would seem natural, when their masters had set them the example of rebellion against constituted authorities, that the negroes, being an imitative race, should do likewise.*

But surely the representative of the Emperor, who does not tolerate Slavery in France, does not desire his countrymen to be armed for the purpose of preventing the negroes from breaking their bonds.

Let me assure you that the protection of the United States against violence, either by negroes or white men, whether citizens or foreign, will continue to be as perfect as it has been since our advent here, and by far more manifesting itself at all moments and everywhere (*"tous les instants et partout"*) than any improvised citizens' organization can do.

Whenever the inhabitants of this city will, by a public and united act, show both their loyalty and neutrality, I shall be glad of their aid to keep the peace, and indeed to restore the city to them. Till that time, however, I must require the arms of all the inhabitants, white and black, to be under my control. I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.
To Ct. Mejan, French Consul.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE SPANISH CONSUL.

THE QUESTION OF QUARANTINE.

Under date of Aug. 15, the Spanish Consul addressed a note to Gen. Butler, protesting against the detention at quarantine for thirty days of the Spanish "transport frigate-of-war" *Pinta*, which had come to New-Orleans for a cargo of tobacco which the Spanish Government had purchased. Gen. Butler replied:

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, Aug. 16, 1862.

Sir: I have this moment received the letter with which you have honored me.

I am not aware that I have imposed any different quarantine upon Spanish vessels sailing from Havana than from any other nations. My orders are imperative to the quarantine officers not to allow any vessels from an infected port to pass without the strictest quarantine.

Those orders have been obeyed. In one instance where a vessel did not touch the shore at Havana, I believe they were relaxed.

I beg to assure you and the Government of Her Most Catholic Majesty that personally and officially I entertain, as I have always entertained, feelings of the utmost cordiality toward that Government, and any vessel running from Spain or any portion of Her Majesty's dominions not infected with epidemic yellow fever, which is the bill of health of the *Pinta*, will be allowed to pass as the most favored nation.

It is only a desire to save the inhabitants of New-Orleans, as well Spanish as others, from that deadly scourge, the epidemic, that makes me rigid in quarantine.

I cannot, therefore, put any weight of tobacco against the lives of those in my charge.

With assurances of the utmost respect,
I remain, your obedient servant,
(Signed) BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.
Señor Don Callejo, Spanish Consul.

IMPORTANT ORDERS.

THE FIRST (NATIONAL) REGIMENT LOUISIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, Aug. 16, 1862.

General Orders No. 59.—It is hereby ordered that the following companies of Louisiana Volunteers shall constitute the First Regiment, viz.: The companies of Capts. Renaud, Becker, Felton, Totman, Solomon, George, Persons, Kendrick, Parsons and Ingham.

The following shall be the regimental organization:

Colonel, Richard E. Holcomb; Lieut.-Colonel, Henry H. Elliot; Major, William O. Fiske; Adjutant, Chas. H. Grosvenor; Quartermaster, James Leonard, Jr.; Surgeon, William T. Black; First Assistant Surgeon; Second Assistant Surgeon; Chaplain, Samuel. M. Kingston; Sergeant-Major, Devereux E. Jones; Quartermaster Sergeant; Commissary Sergeant; Hospital Steward; Drum-Major, Benjamin F. Loomis.

Company A—Captain, Clement Renaud, First Lieutenant, Martin Jacob; Second Lieutenant, Roland Second. Company B—Captain, Bernhard Beeker; First Lieutenant, Chas. May; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Kempton Crosby; Company C—Captain, Francis Felton; First Lieutenant, Geo. Scheinenauer; Second Lieutenant, Thos. L. Scott. Company D—Captain, Wm. H. Totman; First Lieutenant, Patrick H. Sweeney; Second Lieutenant, George A. Mayne. Company E—Captain, Louis A. Solomon; First Lieutenant, Rudolphe Krause; Second Lieutenant, Jas. M. Gardner. Company F—Captain William George; First Lieutenant, Henry T. Carter; Second Lieutenant, Hiram B. Haney. Company G—Captain, Alonzo W. Persons; First Lieutenant, Alfred T. Munsey; Second Lieutenant, Leonidas R. Hall. Company H—Captain, F. M. H. Kendrick; First Lieutenant, M. O. B. Hill; Second Lieutenant, Marcena C. Grey. Company I—Captain, John R. Parsons; First Lieutenant, Chas. A. Tracy; Second Lieutenant, James T. Smith. Company K—Captain, H. G. Ingham; First Lieutenant, Frederick Bahnecke; Second Lieutenant, Theodore Amelungsen.

The appointment of all of the above-named officers shall date from the day of the muster. Each officer, non-commissioned officer and private, promoted from other corps of this division into said First Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, will be dropped from the several rolls of their respective corps as of that date.

Every officer, after a proper time to perfect himself in his duties, will be subjected to an examination by a duly appointed Board of Officers, and holds his appointment subject to the result of said examination.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. Davis, Captain, and A. A. A. G.

THE NEGROES.

Provost Marshal's Office, Law Bureau,
New-Orleans, La., Aug. 14, 1862.

As complaints are constantly made to me by slaves that they are turned off by their masters and bidden to go to the "Yankees," notice is hereby given that unless the slave produce a written certificate to that effect, the owner will be sent for to make such certificate or reclaim the slave.

Owners of slaves wishing to save themselves trouble and inconvenience will heed this notice.

S. H. STAFFORD, Deputy Provost-Marshal.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Aug. 17.

The notorious Detective Nay, who recently, after being sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, escaped from the Custom-house, where he was temporarily confined, was arrested last night by Detective Long. Understanding that he might be seized in a house somewhere in the vicinity of Prytania and Philip streets, he proceeded to the neighborhood, and after a short search discovered the identical premises containing the identical Nay, who immediately skedaddled at a tremendous pace. But the race was not to the swift, for, in attempting a flying leap over a fence, he stumbled, fell, and was captured. He injured his arm severely in his fall. He now lies in the First District lock-up, and we hope he will be looked a little better after this time.

FOR CONGRESS.

From the Delta.

We perceive that our German and French newspapers announce the intention of S. F. Glenn, Esq., to run for the Congress of the United States at the November election, for the First Congressional District, lately represented by Mr. Bouligny. From its antecedents, Mr. Glenn has the prestige of success.

FINANCIAL.

Office of the New-Orleans True Delta,
New-Orleans, Saturday Evening, Aug. 16, 1862.

The past week has been marked by increasing depression in all classes of securities by a steady advance in rates of domestic exchange. Operations have been partially or wholly suspended throughout in most departments of general business; and even the movement in sugar, which for some time past has been quite active, has considerably abated since the close of our last weekly review. The recent heavy transactions in the latter staple have been of a very satisfactory character, however, as sellers have been encouraged and enabled by remunerating prices to liquidate large amounts of their outstanding obligations. The calls upon the banks for renewals have disclosed a still further reduction during the week, and the deposit aggregate of to-day indicates a notable increase as compared with previous reports. Foreign Exchange has been in very limited supply and demand from the opening of the week, and rates have ruled with but slight variation at 140@145 for Sterling, and 4f.@3f. 85 for Francs; but the inquiry for domestic has shown a rapid and heavy increase, and owners of this description realized an advance of fully 2@3 per cent., the market closing firm at 8@10 and 12 per cent. premium for sight drafts on New-York, Boston, &c. Stocks and bonds were for the most part very dull, but offerings were generally light, and small sales were effected in Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Union Bank, City Railroad Company and Gas Company stock at prices that have not transpired, though admitted to be at a decline as compared with former figures. Receipts of uncurrent bank notes from other Southern States have exhibited but little, if any, increase, and the brokers exchanged all that were offered to them at 25@40 and 50 per cent. discount.

The fluctuations in gold and exchange are so rapid and violent that prudent operators are beginning to object to deal in them to any extent. It is evident that our export trade is supplying all the bills which may be required by importers, and that the prospect of importations of gold from Europe for the sake of the premium is becoming very clear.

FROM THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA.

Almost Continuous Skirmishing Along the Rappahannock.

Unsuccessful Attempts of the Rebels to Cross.

Reported Capture of a Considerable Number.

The Losses on Either Side Not Serious.

Movements of the Army Under General McClellan.

NEWS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sunday, Aug. 24.

The recent expulsion of newspaper correspondents from the Army of Virginia, and the order of the Government forbidding the transmission of intelligence from that quarter over the telegraph, has rendered the collection of reliable news extremely difficult, and the attempt almost useless.

Skirmishing has been going on to a greater or less extent during the past three days, during which several attempts were made by the rebels to cross the river, but they were each time successfully repulsed, and in one instance quite a number of prisoners were captured.

The troops are in good spirits.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 25.

The following persons are known to have been taken prisonerr in the recent skirmishes in Virginia:

Lieut. Kleiphart, Quartermhster of Carroll's Brigade.

Col. Leonard.

Lieuts. Brook and Hogarth, of Purnell's Maryland Legion.

Capt Goulding, Quartermaster, and Henry Saxton Quartermaster's Clerk to Col. Cleary.

Lieut. Moore, Harris Light Cavalry.

Lieut. Winslow, Kane Rifles.

Capt. H. C. Ransom, Quartermaster of the regular army.

And about two hundred enlisted men and one hundred teamsters and civilians.

Correspondence of the Washington Chronicle.

Headquarters Army of Virginia,
Friday, Aug. 22, 1862.

We are in good fighting trim, all unnecessary baggage having been sent to the rear. The enemy is beyond the Rappahannock, and is evidently very cautious and unwilling to make any effort against us without feeling his way. Cannonading and skirmishing have been going on now for two days, each resulting in our favor. A rather singular incident occurred on last Wednesday, in which the rebels, for a time, obtained a slight advantage. A party of 15 of our cavalry was engaged in eating breakfast, and so great was their fancied security that they unsaddled their horses; their repose and their breakfast were, however, soon disturbed, for a party of the rebel cavalry dashed suddenly forward, and our men were captured before they could mount their horses. These animals, either becoming frightened or not liking the appearance of the secesh, set off at full speed, without their riders, and arriving safely in camp, created the impression that they had all been shot from the saddles. The occurrence gave rise to many speculations, since no sound had been heard, not a shot had been fired. So complete was the surprise that all resistance on our part was useless.

In about an hour after the horses came into camp riderless, a party of Gen. Buford's Cavalry went in pursuit and overtook a body of rebel cavalry, under Gen. Stewart; on these they made a dashing charge, which resulted in the capture of several privates and an exquisitely dressed Major, who, in the pursuit, our cavalry mistook for the General. Stewart himself would have been captured but for his exquisite Major, who set out to make his escape in such a direction that when he was captured and the mistake discovered, it was too late—the dandy had saved him. Later in the day another attempt was made by the enemy to occupy the left bank at this point. They came cautiously forward through a belt of woods, the open field in front being occupied by a portion of Rickett's Division. Shots were now freely exchanged, with scarcely any effect on either side, until, by a feint movement, in which our men retreated, the rebels dashed forward with a shout of triumph. It was of short duration, for no sooner were they completely out of the woods than our men were faced about, and, pouring a deadly volley into them, emptied many saddles, and charged, when the cavalry turned and fled. They were pursued across the Rappahannock. Some were captured on the way, and, so precipitate was their flight, that we secured about thirty head of cattle, which they were compelled to abandon. Our troops are now encamped on the other side, a part of Buford's cavalry and Rickett's Division; this is the only part of the west bank of the river which we have deemed it necessary to possess; at this point we command the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock.

The rebels next attacked our centre, a few miles higher up. They commenced shelling at an early hour on the 21st, and continued until about 1 o'clock. At one time they attempted to cross the river, but were driven back with considerable loss. We took nine prisoners at this point, who were the most oddly and wretchedly-dressed soldiers we ever cast our eyes on. Two of these attracted our attention especially. One was dressed partially in clothes taken from our dead or wounded on the field, and seemed to feel very uncomfortable, as his boots and pants were spoken of as having been taken from the dead. Another was an intelligent-looking and determined negro, who fought, we were told, with the utmost desperation as he was about to be captured.

The rebels next attacked our forces at Kellyville or Kelly's Ford. While the cannonading was going on above, and all was quiet at this point, and our boys were regaling themselves with boiled beef, &c., a rebel major came over among them, who had become faint with hunger, and begged a few crackers. These, and some coffee and beef, being given him, he resigned himself to our charge, where, in future, his creature wants will be more generously and plentifully supplied than among the needy rebels. The attack at Kelly's Ford was repulsed, and the cannonading ceased about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Our line of battle was maintained, and the men slept on their arms all night. The enemy having felt our lines at various points, but principally at those named, we expected a night attack, and waited with much anxiety, each moment expecting to hear from him, but all was quiet during the night. In the morning, however, at 6½ o'clock, he opened a battery on our centre, and continued vigorously to throw shot and shell for several hours. A little higher up it was discovered that the enemy had, during the night, erected a bridge over the river.

At this point the most brilliant and successful affair of the day is reported to have occurred. In the vicinity of this bridge was one of Gen. Sigel's batteries, on which the rebels opened a brisk fire, to which, for a while, our battery replied with spirit. In a little while our fire slackened, and then ceased, the battery having been apparently silenced or withdrawn. Three rebel regiments now rushed across the bridge, and Sigel offers no opposition. Everything seems favorable, but alas! the scene soon changes. No sooner have they crossed, than Sigel opens his battery on the bridge. The fourth shot completely demolishes it, and at the same time a deadly fire of musketry assails the rebels in front. Their retreat is cut off. No hope is left. A few shots from our battery, a charge, and they are ours. Not a man escaped! Nearly 2,000 are said to have been captured, and about 400 killed and wounded.

The enemy having failed in this, now hurl forward their forces with impetuosity, and strive to outflank Sigel by crossing at French's Ford; but Gen. Pope orders up Banks and Reno to the aid of Sigel, and the enemy is again repulsed, and moves higher up the river. How the next attempt of the enemy succeeded I have not yet learned.

At Catlett's Station, in the rear of our army, where a small encampment protected some wagons and cattle, a squadron of rebel cavalry surprised the encampment about 8 o'clock, and are said to have carried off several head of cattle. The train from this station had just arrived at Catlett's and had been backed on a siding; but, the rebels having fired on the train, it was moved forward by one of the brakesmen, who heroically stood his ground, while the engineer and one of the conductors, together with some few of the passengers, ran off.

A second attack of a much deadlier character took place about a mile beyond, the passenger cars being well riddled with bullets and most of the car windows broken. I am happy to be able to state that, so far as I could learn, no one was injured. This, no doubt, is owing to the fact that but few were in the passenger train, and these lay down, while the enemy seemed to be armed only or chiefly with pistols, so that they could not take effect through the woodwork; and the train being in rapid motion, although the assailants were within four or five yards of it, the shots passed harmlessly over those inside, and lodged in the opposite side of the car.

NEWS RECEIVED IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 25.

The *Press*, of this city, has a letter from Maj.-Gen. Pope's army, dated the 22d inst., which says that Gen. Sigel had captured 2,000 rebels, who had crossed the Rappahannock on a bridge, which was destroyed by fire, a Federal battery cutting off a retreat and forcing a surrender, after a loss of 400 killed and wounded.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin of Last Evening.

A gentleman who left the Rappahannock at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, has given us some interesting information, part of which may be given to the public without violating the regulations of the War Department.

Our troops have had frequent skirmishes with the rebels, in falling back from the Rapidan, but the losses have not been heavy on either side. We hold the railroad bridge across the river, as well as two commanding positions on the other side, from which the enemy have several times vainly tried to drive us. Our troops, distributed along the river for a number of miles, have successfully resisted various efforts of the enemy to cross, and it is believed that we can maintain our position until the junction of the other army corps will make us strong enouch to resume the offensive.

Continual cannonading was heard all along the lines, and cavalry skirmishes were frequent. The rebels are apparently endeavoring to turn our right, and get in the rear of our army by way of Warrenton, which town has been in turn occupied by cavalry parties of each side. But our Generals are awake to this danger, and will foil the rebel plans.

Our informant does not confirm the report of a correspondent of a morning paper, of the defeat and capture of about 2,000 rebels that had crossed a bridge erected in the night. He had heard of no such bridge, nor of any action corresponding with the one described.

A QUARTERMASTER CAPTURED.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 25.

Grom Gen. Pope's command we learn that, on Friday night and Saturday, the rebels again attempted to cross the Rappahannock, but were driven back. In a skirmish, on Friday night, Capt. Golding, Brigade Quartermaster, was taken prisoner with about $5,000 he had in his possession; and on Saturday morning, we regret to say, Gen. Henry Bohlen, of this city, while gallantly leading his men against the enemy, was killed.

GEN. BOHLEN.

The Philadelphia *Press* gives this sketch of Brig.-Gen. Bohlen:

"Brig.-Gen. Henry Bohlen came to this country many years ago, and, settling in this city, commenced business as a dealer in foreign wines and liquors, amassing a considerable fortune. Much of his time was given to the study of the art of war, and considering this and his large means and influence, it was not surprising that more than a year ago he raised in this city one of the finest regiments in the service—a regiment of faithful Germans. This regiment was attached to the Division of Gen. Louis Blenker, and did excellent service in Virginia. Its Colonel, Henry Bohlen, commanded an improvised brigade, and in April last was commissioned a Brigadier-General of volunteers. When this German division was thrown into Western Virginia, under Fremont, Gen. Bohlen became prominent—first, as an officer, and in the memorable march across the mountains Bohlen's Brigade carried off the palm, being in the advance, and seeking the enemy always. At the battle of Cross Keys Gen. Bohlen vied with the gallant Stahl and Von Steinvehr in his military order and propriety of manœuvre. Again, in the Valley of the Shenandoah, under the accomplished Gen. Franz Sigel, Bohlen's friend and compatriot, his brigade was complimented for its bravery, its splendid appearance, and endurance of hardships, unknown even to European veterans, without a murmur. In all that retreat from Culpepper, this trusty brigade was designated by Sigel to guard the rear of the retreating "Army of Virginia," and well did our hero perform the perilous duties assigned to him and his men. And when the army was safely across the Rappahannock, still nearest the enemy, Bohlen's Brigade were fighting continually, and, unfortunately for the country and its cause, during a skirmish on Saturday morning, Gen. Henry Bohlen was observed by a rebel sharpshooter, while riding across the field, directing the movements of his troops, and shot through the head with a Minié ball. He died instantly. Thus fell one of Philadelphia's best, bravest and brightest children."

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Movement of Troops from Yorktown to Alexandria—A Rendezvous at Camp California—A Forward Movement to Join Pope, &c.

From our Special Correspondent.

Washington, Sunday, Aug. 24, 1862.

That portion of McClellan's army which embarked at Yorktown has already arrived at Alexandria. The corps under the command of Gen. Franklin, which embarked at Fortress Monroe on Friday afternoon and evening, arrived at Alexandria to-day. It is reported that another corps will come to the same place to-morrow. In fact, appearances indicate that the entire Army of the Potomac, excepting Gen. Porter's Corps, which went to Fredericksburgh last week, will make Camp California (the old camping-ground, situated about two and a-half miles from Alexandria,) a temporary rendezvous. Among the transports which arrived to-day with troops are the *Empire City, Daniel Webster, C. Vanderbilt*, and several small-class steamers. The first-named steamers, although capable of accommodating a very large number of troops, were crowded almost to suffocation. Under the management of Capt. Samuel S. Baxter, of the *Empire City*, the soldiers on board of that vessel were provided for as well as circumstances would admit, and no one was heard to express a word of fault with the Captain's efforts. Good order and discipline was observed during the entire passage. Through the kindness of Mr. E. Smith, the worthy steward of the *Empire City*, the officers on board were provided with excellent meals. I am sorry to write that this commendable condition of affairs did not extend to all the vessels. Upon some, I am informed that many of the soldiers became intoxicated from the effects of liquor purchased from parties on board, and one or two pugilistic encounters occurred.

It is the opinion here that the troops now at Alexandria will, in the course of a day or two, proceed to join Pope's army.

I am informed that Kearney's Division, which arrived at Alexandria about the middle of last week, took part in an engagement which occurred near Warrenton, yesterday.

The new regiments are daily pouring into Alexandria, and every day they are sent forward to join the army.

Various rumors are afloat in this city relative to the movements of Pope's army, but they are of such an extravagant character as not to warrant publication.

WHIT.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Object of its Organization And What Has Been Accomplished.

SOLUTION OF THE NEGRO QUESTION.

RETRENCHMENT IN MILITARY EXPENSES.

Possibility of Official Honesty Demonstrated.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hilton Head, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1862.

Of the Department of the South it may with truth be said that it has not accomplished all or any great portion of those results which sanguine journalists were at first led to anticipate. But with equal truth it may be said that the journalists in question had no ground for their anticipations, and that, taking into view the objects for which Gen. T. W. Sherman's expedition was originally intended, this Department has realized all, and more than all, that could of right, and with reference to its resources, have been hoped of it.

OBJECT OF THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

The expedition which arrived here under the command of Gen. Sherman was originated, we have reason to know, in the brain of Brig.-Gen. H. G. Wright, who was first proposed as its commander, and was not by any means intended as the nucleus of an army of invasion, nor for a standing army to hold, occupy and possess a military department. The expedition had in view merely to coöperate with the naval forces under Admiral Dupont and to throw up such fortifications on the islands surrounding Port Royal harbor as to give secure anchorage and unmolested dépôts for coaling and watering to the vessels of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron; and the plan as drawn up by Gen. Wright did not ask for nor contemplate a larger force than nine regiments of infantry and one of artillery, with a few flying batteries—8,000 men in the aggregate. This force was subsequently increased to 20,000 men under the command of Brig.-Gen. Sherman, in consequence of additions to the original plan; —these additions contemplating the occupation of St. Augustine, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and other points of more or less interest along the Southern coast. The *object* of the expedition, however, never was changed. Even in its enlarged form it was merely intended to give secure anchorage and dépôts to the fleet, with the additional advantage of employing as large a force as possible of the enemy to observe and check any forays from the different small posts along the coast line. This is a sufficient answer to all those absurd complaints, founded on ignorance, that the Department of the South has failed to realize the just expectations of the country.

THE DEPARTMENT THE SCENE OF A GREAT EXPERIMENT.

But we claim for the Department of the South an importance second to none for the influence it has had upon the public mind and upon the general conduct of the war. It has been the great experimental department of the country, and on its stage have been successively advanced those ideas, which, more than any others, have contributed to give shape to public opinion in reference to our National struggle, and the proper mode of conducting it.

COÖPERATION OF LAND AND NAVAL FORCES.

Experiment the first clearly developed the advantages of joint land and naval operations; the navy, in the first place, cleared the way for the army, and the army, when landed, reciprocated the favor by giving undisturbed security to the naval anchorage. The success of this experiment was of more advantage to the country than can now be readily appreciated. After many months of continued reverses and disasters to the North, the first bugle of victory was heard ringing from Port Royal Harbor, and the drooping spirits of the loyal masses were revived by the assurance here given, that whatever might be the fate of our armies when in conflict with the legions of rebellion, our supremacy over all the waters and water-ways of the South was placed beyond dispute. From the capture of Hilton Head must be dated a new era of activity and hope in the Navy Department. Gunboats and vessels of war immediately felt the impetus imparted by Admiral Dupont's success, and all the dock-yards of the country at once resounded with the energetic preparations made by the nation to avail itself to the uttermost of the advantages offered by its naval supremacy.

AN EXPERIMENT UPON THE AFFECTIONS OF PALMETTODOM.

Experiment the second was commenced in Gen. Sherman's inaugural, in which, with many compliments of high-flown courtesy, the "chivalrous and hospitable people" of the "sovereign State of South Carolina" were tenderly reminded of the happy hours which Brig.-Gen. Sherman had previously passed in their midst, and by the recollection of those hours, and many other reminiscences of equal tenderness and sentiment, the stiff-necked Palmetto generation were obsequiously besought to save their former guest from the unpleasant duty of coercing their return to allegiance so far as in him lay. This experiment may be called the grand rose-water and balm of a thousand flowers political extract for the cure of secession gangrene. Had it succeeded, all would have been well; but, as in every case of gangrene, a comatose condition had supervened on the disease, and the proud aristocrats, so delicately approached, were deaf to every blandishment of the charmer. We are far from joining in the clamor raised against Gen. Sherman for the inactivity which followed the ill-success of his pronunciamiento. Considering the force under his command, he did all that could have been expected, and even tried to do more than was legitimately within his reach. He broke his small force into many fragments, from a desire to occupy every possible point of Southern territory—pushing his outposts far in advance of their supports, and taking military possession of towns and districts in which he could only maintain himself by the toleration of the enemy.

THE COMING OF GEN. HUNTER.

The third and greatest experiment of the Department commenced with the appointment of Maj.-Gen. David Hunter—an officer of strong convictions and a strong will—to supreme control. His appointment was in itself a confession that the rosewater experiment had been abandoned in disgust by our National authorities Whether his course in the opposite extreme will be justified by events yet to transpire or not is a point I have no inclination to discuss. I merely desire to call attention to the prominent facts of his administration, and to the effect his avowals of policy have had upon the public mind.

WHAT THE REDUCTION OF FORT PULASKI PROVED.

Before considering those, however, I may call attention to one brilliantly successful experiment of this otherwise comparatively unbrilliant Department. It was on the walls of Fort Pulaski that the absolute domination of rifled projectiles over masonry fortifications was first made manifest, and from the bombardment and reduction of that fort a new era in the art of defending and attacking fortified places must be dated. It is not, perhaps, generally known that no less an authority than Gen. Barry wrote to Gen. (then Capt.) Gilmore, on first hearing that the reduction of Fort Pulaski from Tybee Island was to be attempted, that he (Capt. Gilmore) might as well open a battery against the Rocky Mountains; that he might entomb Fort Pulaski under a pyramid of broken shell and shot, but that any attempt to breach this work could only result in a lamentable failure. In this view Brig.-Gen. Wright, U. S. Engineers, fully concurred. The shot which tore into ruin and pulverized into dust the walls of Pulaski overthrew much more than brick, stone and mortar, and upset many theories of infinitely heavier calibre than any metal, whether in casemate or in barbette, upon the works of Cockspur Island. All the previous calculations of engineers were demolished by the projectiles which penetrated the *point coupé* directly opposite the Goat's Point batteries; and the lesson taught by Tottleben in the defence of Sebastopol, of the value of earth-works for resisting artillery, was not one whit more interesting to the military mind than the clear demonstration given by the batteries of Tybee Island, so ably worked by Capt. Rogers (of the navy) and Capts. Pelouze and Turner, and Lieuts. Irwin and Wilson, under Gen. Gilmore's supervision, of the utter futility of solid masonry when assaulted by the new projectiles and heavier calibres of modern war. That experiment will bear fruit far into the future, and has already produced the effect of discontinuing the expenditure of many millions of public money which might otherwise have been appropriated for the construction of masonry fortifications. Defence by earthworks, which had its cradle in the Crimea, received its crown on Cockspur Island, and to the confidence which induced Gen. Hunter to place all the resources of his Department at Capt. Gilmore's disposition, and to Hunter's personal supervision, the successful prosecution of this experiment, in the face of such high authorities dissuading, the country, and more especially the military profession, must hold themselves largely indebted.

A CRUCIAL EXPERIMENT UPON THE NEGRO—THE SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.

But the really important experiments of the Department of the South, under Gen. Hunter's administration have been of a purely moral significance. Himself not a politician, the force of his convictions, the candor with which he has avowed them, and his frank courage in facing all the responsibilities thereupon attendant, have done more (whether for good or evil) to set the mind of the country seriously to work considering the true issues of this war, than all the agencies of journalism, both Houses of Congress, and all the executive branches of our National Government combined. To these issues I merely propose to call attention, not having at present the desire to discuss them, and also not regarding their possible results as yet sufficiently developed to give data for positive conclusions. By arming a regiment of blacks, the assertion was made in its most vigorous form, that any and all agencies should, in Gen. Hunter's judgment, be adopted for the preservation of our nationality, "one and indivisable." The arming of the blacks, if pushed by the continuance of the rebellion to its logical results, meant nothing else than this, that even a war of extermination would be preferable to a continent having upon its face two empires, with hostile institutions, hostile interests, and hostile populations coming in contact with each other along a frontier of many thousand miles in extent. In Gen. Hunter's famous order declaring the slaves of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida "forever free," we have the inauguration of a policy which strikes not merely at the property of rebel proprietors, but at the very origin and fountain-head of those resources, apparently illimitable, upon which the armed cohorts of insurrection have up to this time drawn at will. It is a declaration that men who ignore the Constitution will by the Constitution be ignored. It has in it, when truly interpreted, none of the abolition theory which has been so loudly declaimed about during the past score of years, that, with or without the Constitution, Slavery should be annihilated. Gen. Hunter's order of emancipation tacitly confesses that Slavery has existed under the Constitution, and as a portion of municipal law, up to the breaking out of the rebellion. It only says that men who ignore their constitutional duties and array themselves in arms for the overthrow of the Government, of which the Constitution is the corner-stone, can no longer derive that protection and security the Constitution has heretofore afforded them. The declaration that Slavery and martial law are incompatible, contains in it not merely a truth, but a whole system of truths, though insufficiently expressed. It is really nothing more than calling the attention of rebels and loyalists alike to the proverbial truism that men cannot eat their cake and still have their cake —and that men who, by organized rebellion make martial law a necessity, cannot justly claim that constitutional, civil and municipal protection without which the institution of Slavery cannot possibly continue to exist. It was also the passage of the only practical confiscation bill which can ever be applied to rebel property. We cannot carry away the soil, the estates, the plantations of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida; trees, cotton fields and water privileges have no intelligence and no choice of ownership. To confiscate the estates of the rebels would require an emigration of a white population from the North sufficiently numerous to protect themselves and hold the whole present Southern population in check; but we can say to the slaves, "You are free!" and they will understand us. They have a choice of owners, and no other agencies than the natural ones with which they are supplied, in the shape of eyes and feet, are necessary for the enforcement of the species of confiscation thus decreed. Those cavillers against Gen. Hunter's order who take issue against him on the ground that he had no power competent to its enforcement throughout the three States named, are not deserving any serious answer. His order was eminently one containing within itself the elements of its own vindication. Like a small patch of snow detached from the crest of the Appenines, which becomes an avalanche, gathering weight and momentum with every hundred yards of its descent into the valley which it finally overwhelms, the effects of the emancipation orders, had they been allowed uninterrupted sway, would gradually have drawn within our lines increasing bodies of a negro population; and with every male African thus added to the cause of the Union, increasing power to draw in more, and yet more, and still more of the same useful, laborious and acclimated material for soldiers would have been acquired—until, finally, around the mere nucleus of a white army of occupation, a vast black militia would have been accumulated, sufficient to overrun not only Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, but to have carried the banners of the National cause, with terror in their van, throughout the whole Southern Confederacy—thus taking the rebels, who now threaten Washington, in the rear, and converting into weapons of destruction that very element which is now the source of their wealth, their insolence, and the vast comparative proportions of their armies.

AN ATTEMPT AT ECONOMY AND HONESTY.

To another experiment, and it is wholly a new one, unhappily, in the history of this war, I would also direct attention. It is the effort made by Maj.-Gen. Hunter to inaugurate a system of honest expenditures and economical management in the various Staff Departments of the forces under his command. He seems acutely to feel that no resources, however munificent or apparently inexhaustible, can, for any protracted period, hold out against the organized corruption which thus far has buried both arms up to the elbows in our National exchequer. He has immensely retrenched the cost of furnishing transportation to this Department, and has set the example of holding to their full responsibility all officers who, either by negligence, incapacity, or from motives of a more questionable nature, overlook the interests of the United States in favor of certain private contractors. This subject will soon be fully illustrated by the reports now being prepared by the Chief Quartermaster and Assistant Adjutant-General.

To the disaster which took place on the 16th of June at James Island no particular reference is necessary. It was an accident, so far as Gen. Hunter was concerned, against which no military prudence or oversight could have guarded. It was directly produced by the ambition of a subordinate, who sought personal distinction at the expense of violating orders. For that fault that subordinate is now suffering the full consequences, only leaving us to regret that his undoubted zeal was not confined to some legitimate channel.

To the Department of the South and the lessons which have emanated from its experiments, we claim that a high place will be given in the moral history of our present struggle. It has not been a brilliant stage for the display of military capacity, or the acquirement of those laurels whose leaves are green forever, but to the utmost extent of the powers that it was endowed with, and even to a greater extent than could have been justly hoped, it has been a department of ideas—a great fountain of motive power, radiating its influences far and wide through the public mind throughout the country. Surely as such it claims the consideration and regard of every thoughtful patriot.

Preparations for the Savannah Ram—Health of the Troops—Precautions against Yellow Fever—Departure of Maj. Charles C. Halpine—Vindication of the Adams Express Company—General Orders.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hilton-Head, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1862.

An eminently true account was published in the *Times* of the 9th inst., in a letter from one of your correspondents at this place, of the extreme peril to which both the naval and land forces were exposed, should the powerful ram which the rebels are known to have at Savannah, venture to attack them. When that letter was dispatched we were in the height of our preparations for resisting the iron-clad monster, and the public mind of Port Royal was excited to the highest pitch in view of the anticipated attack. Days wore on, and the dreaded ram deferred its visit; until, unable longer to bear the tense strain of anxiety and expectation, many of us fell back into the old condition of peaceful security out of which we had been so suddenly aroused. I was one of those who first became restored to a state of careless confidence, and now have to reproach myself therefor, as it led me to forget that many a fond, true heart in the North was suffering the bitter pangs of suspense, in view of the danger of those dearest to them, which a few words from my pen would have gone far to alleviate. But let me beg all worrying mothers, wives, sisters, and kin of every kind, to resume their wonted tranquillity. The prospect of an attack, though it cannot truthfully be said to have passed, is measurably lessened, and the terrible ram, should she dare to come, would find us in a state to make her annihilation certain. The *Wabash*, the *Adirondack*, and other heavy vessels, against which no ram of rebel construction could contend with any chance of success, have been added to our defensive force since the day we were thrown into a flutter, and long before this the fact must have become known in Savannah. These large vessels, and indeed the entire fleet, are kept in constant readiness to slip from their moorings at a moment's notice, and signals have been arranged between the forces on land and those afloat, by which warning of the ram's approach must reach Hilton Head before she could possibly pass out of the Savannah River. In view of what are considered ample preparations for our defence, I have no doubt that a great many persons here would hail the ram's advent as an agreeable relief from the tedium of affairs in the Department.

The health of the troops is good, and this effectually disproves the assertion, made with meaning emphasis by the Southerners and their sympathizers during our early occupation of these islands, that it would be impossible for white men to live here while the heat of Summer lasted. But there can be no question that the climate predisposes to febrile diseases, and that elasticity of movement, so characteristic of the men of the North, is displaced by a lassitude and enervation which makes exertion of any kind a dreadful task. To obviate, as far as possible, the importation of diseases, especially yellow fever, which, at the present time, is raging at Key West—the southernmost post of the Department—a rigid quarantine has been established by Gen. Hunter. The quarantine is situated in St. Helena Sound, and it is made the duty of every master and pilot, coming from whatsoever port, to anchor his vessel at a designated spot until she shall have been visited and received a permit to proceed from Surgeon Crispell, United States Volunteers, who has been appointed Health Officer of the port. A gunboat has also been stationed near the lightship, at the entrance of the harbor, to notify vessels of the sanitary restrictions now in force.

Seldom has the severance of purely official ties occasioned so unanimous and sincere a feeling of regret as that which fills the officers of this command, in consequence of news received by the last mail that Major Chas. G. Halpine, United States Army, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff to Gen. Hunter, has been relieved from duty here, and ordered to report to the General-in-Chief. Major Halpine, by his unfailing courtesy and remarkable ability in dispatching the varied business of the Adjutant's Department, has received the hearty verdict of officers of every grade, that it was a pleasure to have official intercourse with him. He sustained the most intimate relations with the Commanding General, and enjoyed his closest confidence; and the place made vacant by his withdrawal will not easily be filled.

A few weeks since, in one of my letters, I stated upon what to my mind was conclusive evidence, that the employes of Adams' Express Company were practicing a system of extortion upon the soldiers of this command, by charging the sum of $3 for the transmission to New-York of the pittances sent for the relief of the families of the troops. The statement was extremely annoying to the Express Company, and also to Mr. Ralph Trembly, their agent at this point, who would not contenance such baseness for a moment. Determined to bring the wrong-doer to justice, Mr. Trembly instituted a strict investigation, which has resulted in relieving the legitimate employes of the Express Company from much suspicion. That such extortion was practiced in numerous instances, as stated, there is no ground for doubting, but the offenders were unauthorized parties, belonging to some of the regiments, who imposed upon the credulity of the soldiers to swindle them. Two of the sharpers are now under arrest.

I send several General Orders, recently issued in this Department, which I believe will interest your readers.

Headquarters Department of the South,
Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C., Aug. 19, 1862.

General Orders, No. 27.—1. The Seventh Regiment of New-Hampshire Volunteers, Col. Putnam, will be held in readiness to embark for St. Augustine, Fla., of which place it will hereafter form the garrison. Lieut.-Col. Sleeper, of the Fourth Regiment of New-Hampshire Volunteers, on being relieved by Col. Putnam, will embark, with the seven companies of his regiment, now at St. Augustine, for this place.

2. It is with deep regret that the General Commanding the Department has received several reports against officers for returning fugitive slaves, in direct violation of a law of Congress. It will hardly be believed when it is announced that a New-England Colonel is to-day, in the second year of the rebellion, in arrest for having been engaged in the manly task of turning over a young woman, whose skin was almost as white as his own, to the cruel lash of her rebel master.

3. Numerous acts of pilfering from the negroes have taken place in the neighborhood of Beaufort, committed by men wearing the uniform of the United States; I cannot and will not disgrace the name by calling them soldiers. To enable Gen. Saxton to have these petty thieves arrested and sent to this post for punishment, the three companies of the Fourth Regiment of New-Hampshire Volunteers, now at Beaufort, will be placed exclusively under his command, for the service of the plantations. Major Drew, or the officer commanding these three companies, will be directed by Gen. Brannan to report immediately to Gen. Saxton for orders.

4. All the furniture left by the rebels on the Islands, including that left in the City of Beaufort, is hereby placed under the exclusive jurisdiction of Gen. Saxton. By command of Major-Gen. D. HUNTER.,
First Lieutenant Fifteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Headquarters Department of the South,
Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C., Aug. 15, 1862.

General Orders, No. 26.—The Major-General Commanding desires to call the attention of all Regimental Infantry Officers in this Department, to the paramount importance of familiarizing their commands with the Manual of the Bayonet. Our soldiers should be instructed to regard the proper use of this weapon as their greatest assurance of safety, and most certain means of success in every struggle. The bayonet should be constantly placed before them as the decisive weapon of every battle; not merely as a useful accessory or means of support to artillery, musketry and the sabres of Cavalry, but as the chief and final arm of the service, to which all others are subordinate. They should be taught that on the battle-field, whilst irresolution or inactivity will expose them to decimation by repeated vollies from the rifles and other fire-arms of the enemy, a vigorous charge, promply executed and in good order, will expose them to but one volley, with immediate victory as its result. It is in bayonet charges that the physical superiority and higher intelligence of our stalwart soldiers over the enemy can best make itself felt. They should be taught this truth,—that with bayonets properly handled by obedient regiments we are invincible: and their attention should be strongly drawn to this other fact, that bayonetters, except in isolated cases, rarely come into actual collision—the side possessing superior weight and discipline, and which rushes forward determined that nothing but death shall stop it, invariably breaking the *morale* of the enemy before reaching them, and even disordering the one volley which the foe may fire, or attempt to fire, before turning in flight. All portions of the Bayonet Exercise are important—not that men in actual conflict can assume all the attitudes and perform all the motions prescribed in the manual; but because the familiarity with the weapon thus acquired, gives them confidence and mastery in its use. In such hours of drill as the climate will permit, regimental infantry officers will devote their utmost attention to this subject, and the proverbial truth will be impressed upon the men, in reference to the bayonet-charge, that "from the nettle Danger we pluck the flower Safety." In all reviews and inspections of troops hereafter to be held, the Major-General Commanding will scrutinize with special care the proficiency of all infantry regiments, and regiments serving as infantry, in the manual of the bayonet. By command of

Major-Gen. D. HUNTER.
Chas. G. Halpine, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

Headquarters, Beaufort, S. C., Aug. 15, 1862.

General Orders No. 5.—I. Before a Military Commission convened at Beaufort, S. C., pursuant to Special Orders No. 162, of July 2, 1862, from Headquarters, Department of the South, and of which Maj. Henry L. Higginson, First Massachusetts Cavalry, is President, were arraigned and tried:

First—Mr. H. J. Sedgwick, citizen.

CHARGE.

Obtaining goods under false pretences, with intent to defraud the Government of the United States.

Specification—In this, that he, the said H. J. Sedgwick, citizen, did, on or about the 10th day of July, 1862, at Beaufort, S. C., with intent to deceive and defraud, represent to Brig.-Gen. Saxton, then in possession, under orders from the Secretary of War, and on behalf of the Government of the United States, of all the plantations heretofore occupied by rebels in the Department of the South, that he, the said Sedgwick, had collected from the sea, at or near Bay Point, in said Department, a quantity of drift timber; that the expense of collecting it had been borne by himself, and amounted to some seven or eight hundred dollars; that this amount was, in his opinion, about the real value of said timber; and that upon this representation, which he well knew to be false, he claimed that said timber was rightfully his, and sought to obtain Gen. Saxton's consent to its removal from Bay Point, for the purpose of shipping it to the North, and selling it for his (Sedgwick's) own benefit.

That upon Gen. Saxton's refusal to give such consent unless Sedgwick should satisfy him, by the evidence of two disinterested parties, that the real value of the timber had been fairly stated by him, he, the said Sedgwick did procure and bring to Gen. Saxton an instrument in writing, purporting to be an estimate furnished by two disinterested parties, by which the value of said timber was declared to be some seven or eight hundred dollars. That upon this representation, and upon those previously made, all of which he knew at the time to be false, he (Sedgwick) induced Gen. Saxton, as agent for, and representing the Government of the United States, relying upon such representation, to release all claim to said timber, and give him a written permission to ship it as aforesaid, upon his (Sedgwick's) paying for said privilege to Capt. John H. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster on Gen. Saxton's Staff, the sum of two hundred dollars, to the credit of the Government of the United States.

That, notwithstanding his assurance to Gen. Saxton that said timber was only worth seven or eight hundred dollars, the said Sedgwick has since declared, in a letter addressed to Maj.-Gen. Hunter, that he had, at the time he made such representations to Gen. Saxton, already sold, or agreed to sell the same, to one George Walter, a contractor for delivering timber of this description to the Navy Department, for the sum of twelve thousand dollars, or thereabouts, being at the rate of one dollar per foot for something like 12,000 feet of lumber.

To which the prisoner pleaded as follows:
To the *Specification*—"Not Guilty."
To the Charge—"Not Guilty."

FINDINGS AND SENTENCE.

The Court, having maturely weighed and considered the evidence adduced, finds the prisoner as follows:
Of the *Specification*—"Guilty."
Of the Charge—"Guilty."

And the Court does therefore sentence him, the said H. J. Sedgwick, citizen, "to forfeit all claims for expenses incurred in collecting lumber referred to in this case; also, the two hundred dollars paid by him to Capt. John H. Moore, A. Q. M., and to forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars to the United States; and to be imprisoned four months; or, in default of paying the fine, to be imprisoned for the period of one year."

II. The proceedings and findings of the Military Commission in the foregoing cases are approved.

In the belief that, in the case of H. J. Sedgwick, the interests of the Government will not suffer, nor the moral effect of the lesson, taught by the just sentence of the Court, be lost by such leniency, the General Commanding directs that so much of the sentence as requires an imprisonment for the period of four months be and the same is hereby remitted. The remainder will be carried into effect.

III. The Court recommend in the case of Mr. H. J. Sedgwick and Ward, his agent, that they both be expelled from the Department, and that the United States Government be recommended to have no further transactions with them.

The above recommendation is approved. By order of Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON, Commanding.

Headquarters, Beaufort, S. C., Aug. 5, 1862.

To the Superintendents of Plantations:

Gentlemen: You are required to appear at the office of the General Commanding, at these headquarters, between the 15th and 31st of the present month, for the purpose of taking the oath, a copy of which is hereto appended. By order of

Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON, Commanding.

I, ——, believing that negro Slavery is a great wrong to humanity, do solemnly swear that I will faithfull perform, to the best of my ability, my duty as Superintendent of Plantations in this Department, and, as such, will use all the means in my power so to educate and elevate the people under my control as to fit them to enjoy the blessings of freedom; that, to the best of my knowledge, I will deal fairly and honestly with them, and respect, and cause all others under my jurisdiction to respect, their rights; that I will not engage in trade with them for my own profit, or appropriate any of the proceeds of their labor to my own personal advantage—so help me God.

How to Avoid a Draft.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to suggest a plan which seems to me might prevent the necessity of a draft in districts where but few men are wanted to fill the quota. When it is ascertained how many are required, let the Assessor, or some other suitable officer, enter into an agreement with the requisite number of men to enlist for a certain sum, and then call together or visit all those belonging to the district that are liable to be drafted, and state to them the amount necessary for each to subscribe in order to obtain these men, and thus fill the quota. In the district in which I am enrolled there are 200 persons liable, and only about ten wanted. If each person enrolled paid $20, it would probably be sufficient to secure these ten men, especially as these latter might themselves be subject to draft.

ONE ENROLLED.

New-York, Monday, Aug. 25, 1862.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Return of the Expedition to Independence—Desperate Condition of Affairs in Missouri—The Fight at Independence—A Formidable Rebel Force in Southwest Missouri—Movements against the Rebels—Death of Col. Cloud.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Leavenworth, Kansas, Sunday, Aug. 17, 1862.

My last letter closed with the departure of an expedition to Independence, Mo. We returned last evening. But little was accomplished beyond the obtaining of valuable information relative to the number and whereabouts of the "Confederate Partisans," the style and cognomen by which the Government of Secessia recognize as in their service the numerous gangs infesting Missouri, of outlaws, horse-thieves, murderers, and perjured wretches who have taken the oath on being paroled by Union forces.

It is a startling fact, that in spite of all the blood and treasure poured out to hold and control Missouri, the Union cause has scarcely ever seemed so desperate, or affairs been in so miserable a plight as at the present moment. From one end of the State to the other, the country is overrun by large and growing bands of guerrillas, who evidently are coöperating in carrying out an extensive and well-organized conspiracy to form another army and make another attempt to carry the State into the Southern Confederacy.

The telegraph has some days since borne you the news of the taking of Independence, Mo., the capture of four hundred National troops, a large number of guns, ammunition, camp equipage, horses, &c., by a Confederate force of eight hundred, under Brig.-Gen. Hughes, formerly of Liberty, who was killed in the fight. The National force at Independence consisted of three companies of the Missouri Seventh Cavalry, one company of Missouri State troops, under Capt. Axline, from Kansas City, and a mounted detachment of fifty-four men, of the same grade, under Lieut. Harrington. These, with a few Home Guards, constituted the force under Lieut.-Col. Buell. This officer has, since his advent here, won a peculiar notoriety by various acts indicating a sympathy with the rebels. The night before the attack, the picket-guard consisted only of infantry, and of but two men at each post. The enemy surprised and killed these, and entered the town by 3 A. M. Buell's headquarters were in the Bank Building, in the centre of the town, at least a half a mile from the camp, which was to the north of the town, on the outskirts. The Provost-Marshal's office, Quartermaster's and ordnance stores, were captured, and headquarters attacked. Col. Buell, with twenty men, made a gallant resistance for some time. The camp was attacked by about four hundred men. It was completely surprised, the men having only time to rally, form, and fall back upon a stone fence near by, where they maintained a severe skirmishing fight for several hours. The enemy undertook to dislodge them, but failed in their object, and were driven completely from a flanking position in a neighboring orchard. The men claimed that they silenced and drove back the rebels. The most miserable exhibition of poltroonery and cowardice was manifested by the senior officer in command, Capt. Breckinridge, who several times undertook to display a flag of truce, and would have done so had he not been prevented by his men.

In striking contrast with this was the bravery and vigor displayed by Lieut. Harrington, and the sad fate of Capt. Thomas, of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry. Both these officers are Kansas men, and Lieut. Harrington's detachment of fifty-four men, with two or three exceptions, was recruited from this State. Capt. Thomas, on the night of the attack, was with his family in a house near by. He was captured in endeavoring to reach his men. His wife came out of the dwelling and begged for his life, which the captors told her should be respected, as he was a prisoner of war. She entered the house, and almost immediately, and within sight, they surrounded the unfortunate officer, beat him cruelly, dragging him across the street by his beard and hair, and finally one of the gang deliberately shot him dead. The special animosity displayed against Capt. Thomas was caused by that gentleman having waged active war against guerrillas, and carried out general orders in shooting one of them caught with arms in his hands. The murderer of Capt. Thomas claimed to be the friend of the man killed.

Lieut. Harrington took his command and succeeded in fighting his way from camp into the town, a distance of half a mile, with the intention of reaching headquarters. He finally had to throw himself into a brick dwelling-house, which he defended for three hours, until his ammunition was nearly expended, when he left the building, fought his way through the rebels, and succeeded in making his escape to Kansas City, twelve miles distant, without the loss of a man. Everybody unites in praises of his heroic courage and coolness. In the same company were four of his brothers, the youngest of whom is not yet 15. They all fought well, but the boy best of all. Lieut. Harrington shot Kit Childs, a notorious guerrilla, as also Gen. Hughes, in command. The command was then assumed by a Col. J. W. Thompson, who is not known in this section. The National loss is 18 killed and 20 wounded, 250 taken prisoners, 400 horses captured, 600 guns, 200,000 cartridges, and a large quantity of other munitions. The rebels report the loss of but ten men and nine wounded. The Sexton of the town cemetery states that he buried twenty-four Butternuts in one hole, and there were other graves dug for them likewise. Their loss cannot be less than thirty. Among their wounded was Lieut.-Col. Boyd, formerly a Border Ruffian citizen of Kansas, who was shot through the left lung. The rebels remained in town till nearly sundown, and marched out more numerous than when they entered, having been joined during the day by nearly all of those whom Col. Buell had for months past been so busy giving safeguards and administering the oath to. On evacuating the town, they marched toward Lexington, encamping that evening about four miles below town, and on the next night some ten miles further.

Lieut.-Col. Burriss being telegraphed to from Kansas City, left this place at noon on the day of the fight, and proceeded with 300 men and two guns on the steamer *Major*, to Kansas City. There we found Maj. Ranson, of the Kansas Sixth, cavalry, with two squadrons. He brought information of a camp of 800 rebels on the State line, eight miles below Westport. By order of Col. Burriss, the Major's camp equipage was removed to Wyandot, from its previous location on the State line at Little Santa Fé. Maj. Ranson was an invaluable addition to the command, as he possesses the most perfect knowledge of the country, its every road and bypath. At 3 A. M., we took up the march for Independence, taking a circuitous and but little used route in hopes of finding the rebels in their bush-camps. After a fatiguing march of about twenty miles, the command came in sight of Independence. The cavalry was sent forward with directions to surround the town. This was done completely, but the place was found almost deserted. Even in the midst of the desolation of this intestine strife, there were to be seen bright spots. The rebels had left the Federal wounded, (after parolling the prisoners,) with a number of their own most badly hurt, in the Court-house. The ladies, we found, had carefully and tenderly nursed all. God bless them for these sweet charities.

It was determined to remain in the town that night. Toward morning an alarm was raised by the report of the post gun at Kansas City. It was supposed to be a signal of alarm for us that the enemy were threatening that place. The men were got ready, breakfast prepared, every preparation for defence made, and a messenger sent to Kansas City. He returned about 8 o'clock with the information that the pickets were driven in during the night, and that an attack was apprehended. It was supposed that the force to the west of us was endeavoring to flank us and get between us and Kansas City. Scouts were sent toward Lexington. Three of these in citizens' clothes rode nearly fourteen miles in that direction, passing themselves for rebels. Some twelve miles from camp they came across an unarmed party of eight men, who informed them they were bushwhackers, hunting some horses that had strayed from camp. Our scouts proposed to join in the search, which was agreed to. Riding a mile or two further the party came suddenly upon a heavy picket, and in full sight of an intrenched camp, situated at the brow of rising ground, in such a manner as to render it difficult for artillery to play upon it, and yet to enable its defenders to pour a raking fire of musketry on any attacking force. Evidently the bushwhackers were not aware of the existence of this camp, for on our scouts raising the cry of "Feds," and firing upon the pickets, they immediately turned and run with our men, whose fire had either killed or wounded three men, one for each rifle fired. The party was hotly pursued for several miles, but managed to escape. About eight miles from camp the bushwhackers were informed that they were prisoners, and the scouts brought the whole into camp. Information received at noon decided Col. Burriss to return to Kansas City, and thence to Leavenworth, to make preparations for its defence. We left Independence at 3 P. M., and did not reach Kansas City till next morning. The same day we returned by the *Three Majors* to Leavenworth, leaving Maj. Ransom in charge of the post. In addition to his cavalry, there are a company of Missouri State troops and two of militia. The National force below was Col. Nugent's Regiment, supposed to be at Chapel Hill or Lexington. Maj. Linder, with two guns and two companies of the Missouri Seventh Cavalry, have been stationed at Harrisonville, Cass County, and were ordered to Independence, but did not reach there before the surrender. Maj. Linder reached Kansas City on Friday night and assumed command.

From the best information I can obtain, I believe there is a rebel force of at least six thousand in Western Missouri, south of the river, principally concentrated in the counties of Jackson, Lafayette, Johnson and Cass. Most of this force are the veteran partisans of Price, who have fought from Boonville, Mo., to Shiloh field in Tennessee. They are under tried leaders, too. The guerrillas, who have been operating under Upton Hays, Quantrell, Jackson and others, are now operating under the direction of Cols. Thompson, Hughes, Coffee, Coleman and others. Hays, Quantrell, and the petty chieftains, now find themselves ranking as Captains and Lieutenants, in place of having no superior over them. All these scattered bands are being mustered into the rebel service as Confederate partisans, the commissions of their officers bearing with their rank that designation, coupled with the term Western Division. This shows conclusively that Jeff. Davis has reduced guerrilla warfare to a system. It is to be trusted that our Government will not recognize these marauders as entitled to the privileges of prisoners of war. To meet this rebel force we have now marching upon them about eight hundred men—cavalry, infantry, and a battery of brass guns from this place, under command of Col. Barstow, of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, and Lieut.-Col. Burriss, of the Tenth, commanding at Fort Leavenworth. They left here on Sunday night. Major Linder left Kansas City on the same day for Lexington with a force of cavalry and artillery, to reinforce that place, and move out on the enemy. Gen. Totten has also reached there; the forces under his command will number over 2,000. Gen. Blunt has moved with a large portion of the late Indian Expedition—probably all of the cavalry and artillery, consisting of about 3,500 men and 12 guns. This will place the rebels within a triangle, of which Kansas City and Lexington form one side, and Gen. Blunt, with a portion of Barstow's command, form the other sides.

Aug. 19.—Since the above was written we have received information of the defeat of a Federal force at Lone Jack, Johnson County, fifteen miles southwest of Independence. Whose command this was, we have yet no definite information, but supposed it to be Col. Nugent's. The rebels report 800 guns captured, and a large quantity of ammunition, with two 6-pound guns.

Messengers just in from Fort Scott bring sad intelligence in the loss of one of our most gallant and efficient officers, Col. Cloud, of the Kansas Second, and of the repulse, with the loss of fifty or sixty killed, of command of 1,500, acting under his orders, at Monte Vallo, twenty-five miles east of Fort Scott, on Friday last, by a rebel force under Col. Coffee, of several thousand in number. Gen. Blunt had moved with the balance of his force, about 4,000 men, with twelve guns, on Thursday evening, and met Cloud's command retreating. Gen. Blunt undoubtedly moved forward as rapidly as was prudent, and we shall probably hear from him soon. Should the present movements of the Federal forces succeed, the rebels will, probably, be penned in, with the Kansas and Missouri Rivers on their flanks, a strong force in their rear at Kansas City, and a force under Gens. Blunt and Totten, of from 8,000 to 10,000 men, driving them in. They will be "corralled" as the Western men phrase it. The gunboat *Warner*, with several transports, is on the river and can be made available.

The death of Col. Cloud is a great misfortune. He was one of the most efficient and most daring officers in the service. As Major of the Second, at Wilson Creek, he was in command after the wounding of the Colonel, and his conduct was the theme of general admiration. He was formerly from Ohio, resided at Emporia, Lyon County, Kansas, and was, I believe, a minister by profession. He served in the Mexican war with distinction. A good man, moral, temperate and brave, a strict yet kind disciplinarian, his regiment will mourn his loss, as that of an elder brother.

It is rumored that the rebels retreated on the approach of Gen. Blunt, were closely followed, and that on Saturday a severe engagement took place, with what result is not known.

The removal of all our troops from this post has necessitated the enrollment of all able-bodied men among the citizens. The Mayor issued a call for the citizens to close the stores at 5 P. M., and drill till 7, each day. On Sunday, the Provost-Marshal issued an order calling all able to bear arms together at the Market-house, at 4 P. M., with such arms as they had. The order was fully and promptly complied with.

This city is infested with a number of semi-secession traitors, the dregs of the Pro-Slavery party, who have covertly thrown obstacles in the way of enlistments, especially among the Irish.

By the following correspondence it will be seen how we propose to deal with such gentry.

Note from Major Calkins to Major Weed.

Provost-Marshal's Office, Leavenworth,
Aug. 18, 1862.

Major T. J. Weed, A. A. A. G.—*Sir:* I hereby request the privilege of placing in the camp of the Twelfth (colored) regiment, such persons of secession proclivities as are arrested for refusing or evading obedience to the call for the militia of the city to organize and drill; the prisoners to be well guarded, and placed on such fatigue duty as may be required in and about the camp, and to be held till further orders.

I am, Major, respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. A. CALKINS.
Major Third Wisconsin Cavalry and Provost-Marshal.

Maj. Weed's Reply.

Office of Recruiting Commission,
Department of Kansas,
Leavenworth City, Aug. 18, 1862.

Maj. E. A. Calkins, Provost-Marshal—*Sir:* In compliance with your request contained in your note of this date, Capt. J. M. Williams, commanding the Twelfth Regiment Kansas Volunteers, (colored,) has been ordered to receive, guard and discipline such prisoners as you may send to his camp. For your information, I inclose a copy of said orders. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. WEED, Major and A. A. A. G.

Adjutant-General's order for the negro regiment to accept the prisoners.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 9.

[Extract.]

5. Capt. J. M. Williams, commanding the Twelfth Regiment Volunteers, (colored,) is hereby directed to receive into the camp of said regiment, and strictly guard and discipline, all persons who may be delivered to him as prisoners, by the order of Maj. E. A. Calkins, Provost-Marshal of this District. By order of JAMES H. LANE, Com. of Recruiting.

T. J. Weed, Major and A. A. A. G.

The Governor of this State is again at his work of maliciously endeavoring to thwart the progress of recruiting, because his hated and formidable foe, Gen. Lane, has control of the same. He declares that he alone has authority to recruit, and has appointed persons to act as recruiting officers. Gen. Lane refuses to recognize his action, and has issued the following order in relation to it:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20.—1. It having come to the knowledge of the General Commanding that persons are engaged in preventing enlistment in this State, he directs and orders that any person so found discouraging and preventing enlistment be arrested immediately and held subject to military authority.

2. Hon. J. H. LANE having been appointed Commissioner for recruiting in this Department, will have the supreme control of all enlistments made for new regiments, and as such will be obeyed and respected.

By order of Brig.-Gen. J. G. BLUNT.
JAS. M. GRAHAM, Act. Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

Recruiting is proceeding with great vigor. Three hundred men are encamped at Wyandotte, and 300 at Lawrence. At Troy, Doniphan County, two companies have been mustered. These will comprise the Eleventh, Twelfth, (colored,) Thirteenth, Fourteenth, (colored,) and Fifteenth Regiments. Several companies of "men of African descent" have been mustered, and are daily engaged in perfecting themselves in drill.

JOHN ROSS, President of the Cherokees, with his family and relatives, arrived here this morning, on his way to Washington. The Indian Territory has had, temporarily, to be evacuated; but we shall speedily, it is to be hoped, march southward again.

The Second and Third Indian Regiments are at Baxter's Springs, 80 miles south of Fort Scott. The First is at Leroy, Kansas. All of them are ordered to Fort Scott.

JOHN ROSS is a small man and wiry. The Indian blood is in so small a proportion that there are no traces of it visible in his face. He has keen, crafty eyes, bushy eyebrows and grey hair. A shrewd, sharp, practical, sagacious face with a good deal of the "canny Scotch" about it, and an expression that seems to be looking for treachery. The Chief is over 70 years, but seemingly very active and alert. He has played a very sharp game with the Secessionists, who all the time have suspected him. None of his friends here have doubted his Unionism, only believed he was waiting for the advent of the Federal troops. Our retreat will be a sad blow to the people and it is really to be hoped that the Kansas troops may be sent back to this Department so that with the aid of what levies we can raise now, we may be able to hold the country down to the Texas line. R. J. H.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Capture and Defeat of Bushwackers by the Fourth Maryland Cavalry—A Union Company of Virginians—Anecdotes Concerning Parson Brownlow and Others—Rumors of a Large Force near here—Guerrilla Warfare—Women Drummed out of Camp—Soldiers' Graves—Personal Gossip—Ashby, Belle Boyd, Dr. Palmer and others—Negro Soldiers—Maryland Refugees, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Saturday, Aug. 23, 1862.

The guerrilla spirit is rapidly on the increase throughout Virginia, as well as in the other rebel States, and, unless restrained by some means, threatens to prove most disastrous to us. Loudon Heights, opposite here, is infested with numerous bands of them, who plunder, carry off, and murder the Union citizens. Squads of the Fourth Maryland Cavalry which is stationed here, make daily incursions into those thickets, capturing a good many of them. Last week Friday, a young man, a clerk in one of the stores here, who had gone home to his sisters in Loudon, sick with fever, returned, stating that the guerrillas had entered the house, inquiring for his brother-in-law, wishing, as they said, "To shoot the d—n Yankee," who, watching his opportunity, had slipped out of the back door and escaped into the thicket. The Maryland Cavalry were immediately sent across the river, and succeeded in capturing the entire band of desperadoes, including their leader. On Tuesday, three companies of them are reported to have had a spirited engagement with a like number of guerrillas, near the same place, and though completely routing them, lost some fifteen killed and wounded. So many rumors are afloat it is difficult to get at the truth of the matter. When in Baltimore, one of the city authorities informed me that this regiment was composed of the best fighting *materiel* of the city. The men have certainly proved themselves excellent horsemen, scouring the country night and day in search of secesh.

Among the Loudon Heights is a company of farmers, regularly enlisted, equipped and paid by the Government, who coöperate with them in keeping down the guerrillas and making arrests. Capt. MEENS, who heads it, is peculiarly adapted for his position, being brave, fearless, fond of adventure and well acquainted with the mountain fastnesses from whence the guerrillas have to be hunted out. The rebel authorities at Richmond offered one thousand dollars reward for him, dead or alive. A few days since one of his boys piloted a squad of the Maryland Cavalry across the river to his own home, for the purpose of arresting his rebel father. On being taken, the old man remarked, in an exasperated tone, that he had a son growing up who would yet live to "lick" his older brother for his treachery.

Such cases of marked devotion to the Union are not rare in this part of Virginia. There is an old gentleman, living not far out of town, who has persisted from the commencement of difficulties in wearing a shirt made of the stars and stripes. In all kinds of weather the old patriot appears enshrouded in the National emblem, apparently doffing his coat to give it more prominence. Out of regard to his gray hairs, or for some other reason, the rebels have never molested him, notwithstanding the persistent wearing of his Union shirt. I might narrate numerous other such instances. There are many of these brave Unionists who, like PARSON BROWNLOW, have come forth from the fiery furnace of persecution intensified their loyalty and devotion to the Union, anxious for and almost dissatisfied with the Government for not adopting the most extreme measures for subduing the rebels. Speaking of the parson reminds me of a circumstance in his life, which will illustrate the fixedness of purpose which characterizes a representative Unionist. It was recently related to me by a missionary of the Methodist Church, South, who, owing to the National troubles, has returned from China to his home in Kentucky. The incident, which has never appeared in print, I give in his own language. "Being on a visit to East Tennessee a few years since, I was requested by his friends to visit Parson BROWNLOW, who was supposed to be lying at the point of death. I entered the sick chamber, took the apparently dying man by the hand, and informed him that his relatives wished me to ask of him if he was fully prepared to die or experienced any regrets. At the word regrets being pronounced, he suddenly stared, rose half up in bed, and looking me steadily in the eye, exclaimed in a half angry voice, "You tell my friends not to trouble themselves about me, and that the only regret I have at dying is, that I can't fight the *Locofocos* any longer." Having said this, his strength gave way, and he relapsed into his original position. That there are some Unionists in this region who are so only in name, and sigh for the return of the rebels, cannot be denied. A few days since, as a party of our skirmishers were returning through the grounds of an old lady, who has been very loud in her protestations of Unionism, she screamed out at the top of her voice to know who they were. On being answered that they constituted JACKSON'S Advance Guard, she immediately exclaimed, "Glad to hear it, where are you going to quarter?" Hitherto the Unionists have lived in a constant state of suspense, keeping their goods mostly packed ready at a moment's warning to move over into Maryland. But confidence in the ability of our forces to permanently hold the place in future is increasing, so that carpets are being tacked down, furniture distributed, and other labors performed connected with a settled habitation and a home.

Considerable excitement was occasioned last week by the statement that a large body of the enemy were near Winchester. It seemed very mysterious how they could have penetrated our lines so far without having met with resistance; yet a visit of the rebel force was reported as being in the vicinity, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery. Word was telegraphed to Washington to this effect, and, as is currently reported, permission requested for a brigade of our men to go out and meet the enemy. Our soldiers were many of them on the *qui vive*, and the officers' horses remained saddled and bridled all one night—but no long roll was sounded, or orders for an advance given. It now appears that the report originated in the following manner: Col. MILES had sent out a detachment of teamsters some miles into the country, to seize the hay of a noted Secessionist. While in the act of doing so, a pretended Unionist rode up in hot haste, informing them that "two thousand rebels were close upon them." They very naturally made quick time for the village, spreading the alarm as they came.

The left wing of the Eighty-seventh Ohio returned here last Tuesday morning from Pawpaw, Western Virginia, whither they were summoned to repel an anticipated attack from a large force of guerrillas. They succeeded in making several important arrests, but the bushwhackers disbanded on their approach. These "irregular fighters" are as ubiquitous as they are treacherous. Word will come that a body of them are in such a place, and before our forces can get within gunshot distance, all vestige of them will have disappeared. The rebel farmers, and others within a certain district, will band together, follow their avocations as good Unionists through the day, and murder and rob their Union neighbors at night. Those who can afford it procure the rebel uniform, (which they keep concealed during the day,) so that in the event of being taken, they can escape the guerrilla's fate by claiming that they are soldiers in the Confederate service. The sooner Government decides upon swinging all such offenders, the better will it be for all parties.

A few days since two females dressed in soldiers' clothing, who claimed to have been with BANKS' army for seven months, were drummed out of one of the companies here and sent to their homes in Maryland. They had succeeded in transforming themselves in manner as well as in attire, having exchanged all those habits which render female character attractive, for the coarseness and vulgarity which are too frequently found in the opposite sex.

Harper's Ferry, as well as the surrounding country, is under martial law. The authorities are very strict. No one is permitted to be out after dark without a pass, and no soldier at any time. Lights have heretofore been required to be put out at 9 o'clock. Some time since, the secession owner of a house a few rods from where I am sitting, refusing to remove the light from a second-story window, the order was communicated to him three times, without avail, when a cannon ball was sent to extinguish the candle, which, striking within two feet of the window, made a hole large enough to answer all the purposes for a double door. Lights have gone out on time since then. Many of the houses bear evidence of the conflicts which have taken place here, being perforated with cannon balls, and otherwise mutilated. Musket balls are picked up on the streets; gun-barrels, cartridge-boxes, letters, &c., in the neighboring fields; and on the brow of the hill, a short distance from the village, the graves of several Union and rebel soldiers are to be seen. The former are most of them inclosed in a plain board fence, and probably contain the remains of the Michigan soldiers who were killed when Col. GEARY repulsed Col. ASHBY, and took a 32-pounder which he was compelled to leave (spiked) in his flight.

Probably no rebel officer has fallen during the war whose fate is more lamented by the Secessionists of this valley. They fairly worshiped him; while even the Unionists admired his amiable, gentlemanly manners. Prior to the war he resided in Alexandria, and had traveled much, both in this country and Europe. BELLE BOYD, his *confrere*, is not less a heroine in the eyes of the Secessionists. Residing at Martinsburgh, only a few miles distant, she used to make frequent visits to this place before the rebellion, and is described to me, by those who know her intimately, as being about twenty-five years of age, of sorrel hair, piercing gray eyes, closely knit form, strictly virtuous, very energetic, and decidedly "gabby." Instead of being the sylph-like being that she has been represented, living on air and Confederate dispatches, she is made of flesh and blood, like other rebel women, endowed, in fact, with more "cheek" than the best of them; and, whenever seated at table, *punishes* everything within reach, in the provender line. Her father, who is in moderate circumstances, was unable to endow her with a "magnificent fortune," or "superior education." So much for this Southern heroine; and yet she has not failed of accomplishing her full share of treason, having undoubtedly betrayed our forces at Front Royal, whereby the First Maryland Regiment was so badly cut up. It is a wonder that she has been permitted to run at large so long, instead of being arrested and confined at Washington or Fort McHenry as she now is. I have just learned that Dr. PALMER, formerly of the *Tribune*, later reader at APPLETON'S, translator of MICHELET'S Works, and still later the Charleston correspondent of the *Tribune*, likewise confined at Fort McHenry, has become insane. This will be sore news to his numerous circle of New-York acquaintances, but not more so than was the intelligence last year that he had voluntarily chosen to become a rebel. Several distinguished Northerners have been attracted to this place during the season of melancholy interest connected with HAWTHORNE who came in June describing his impression of the village in the July *Atlantic*. Dr. THOMPSON, of the *Tabernacle*, spent a week here in July. There is at present tarrying a literary body of much eminence, whose spirited descriptions of Virginia under the rebellion, will ere long be given to the public. One of the negroes belonging to JOHN BROWN'S original company lives unmolested here, so rapidly has public sentiment changed. In your issue of Thursday, you call upon the Government to use negroes in any way in which they may be of service to the country. People here will tell you that the rebels use them most effectually as soldiers. When JOHNSON occupied this place, there was an entire regiment of negroes under him belonging to Alabama. They were distributed among a brigade of Alabama troops, two companies to each regiment, and to all appearances took to soldiering as naturally as their white masters.

The Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers are very low at this season of the year. Owing to the increase of travel between here and Maryland, it has been found necessary to construct a pontoon bridge over the former, which is now being laid. Large numbers of Marylanders are daily crossing the river to avoid drafting, and enter the Southern army. Cavalry, stationed along the river banks to prevent their escape, are bringing them in constantly. They are mostly taken between here and the Point of Rocks. A good many deserters from POPE'S army have also been captured and brought here. They are mostly from Maryland regiments, who are not wanting in loyalty, but leave in order to see their families, or secure the bounty for reenlisting. A small steamer plies daily between here and Washington, on the Baltimore and Ohio Canal. The railroad itself is in excellent running condition, and the trains make the best of time. The road to Winchester is also in running order. Owing, however, to the poorness of the track and danger from guerrillas, the trains are run very slow—not more than at the rate of five miles per hour. It is rumored here that the entire rebel army is marching down the Valley. Troops are beginning to arrive, and it is believed that the place could be held against any force. J.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY

WHY THERE WAS A RIOT ON LONG ISLAND.

The rumor of a riot among the regiments of SPINOLA'S Brigade on Saturday last, occasioned much excitement among our citizens, many of whom were entirely ignorant of the causes which led to the outbreak, and which, if not promptly provided against, may at any moment induce a reënactment of the same disgraceful and disastrous scenes in any of the regiments now quartered in and about the City. The substitution of cupidity for patriotism as the actuating motive for enlistments, is at best little less a humiliating confession of our weakness than a draft, but as the bounty system has been adopted regularity of amount and promptitude of payment should be strictly observed. Weekly, even daily, bounties have been increased by the offers of the United States, State, County, City and private individuals, until as high as $200 have been paid to a single recruit. This has resulted in a holding back of enlistments through hope of a still further increase, and the creation of a deep spirit of jealousy and dissatisfaction among those who entered the service at an earlier day and with much less bounty. Another fruitful cause of trouble has been the delay in the payment of the first installment of the State bounty. Volunteers are promised $25 within forty-eight hours after enlistment—the time required to send their checks to Albany, to receive the Paymaster-General's signature, and receive them back; but business has accumulated so rapidly, and to such a vast extent, that checks are allowed to lie for weeks without attention. This falls hardly upon both recruiting officers and men, as the men, in most cases, are in absolute need of relief for their families, and the recruiting officer is forced to advance money to them, which he himself often requires for the many expenses incident to the recruiting service, which will never be repaid. For the past two weeks, the payment of the second installment of State bounty to regiments leaving the interior of the State has furnished an excuse for neglecting the requirements of fresh volunteers, and in consequence, has been the cause of much suffering among soldiers' families, and in some regiments has almost demoralized the men. Let us have then, in the first place, a prompt regulation by authority of the amounts of bounties, reducing or increasing them to one standard throughout the State; and second, either an entire reformation of the system of payment of the State bounty, or the creation, by wealthy and patriotic citizens, of a *bounty fund*, from which the State bounty may be paid to the volunteer immediately upon enlistment, to be again repaid on his check by the State. By these means real aid will be given to the recruiting service, a practical benefit done to the men and a much greater sense of security and discipline inaugurated in the different regiments than is at present known.

THE ENROLLMENT.

Judge-Advocate-General ANTHON has at length thoroughly organized the business of his office, and yesterday his deputies fairly commenced the labor of enrollment. Besides the enrolling officers, who have to obtain and register the names of all persons liable to be drafted, the Judge-Advocate has appointed an Enrollment Police, whose special mission it is to patrol the City, visit places where they believe evasion has been attempted, and in every possible way afford aid and comfort to the enrolling officers in the execution of their duty. These policemen report to a chief, who, in turn, twice a day reports to Judge-Advocate ANTHON. All complaints are investigated by him and offenders are punished as the law directs. There is a very general tendency, on the part of housekeepers and their servants, to give incorrect information to the enrolling officers. The ages of sons are misstated, the number of boarders in a house reduced, and in some cases answers of any sort are refused. The enrollment law provides remedies and penalties for these infractions of its majesty, and those who tamper with the officers employed to carry out its provisions render themselves liable to fine and imprisonment. To facilitate the procuring of correct lists of the names of the large class of young men who have no household responsibilities, though otherwise respectable, the Judge-Advocate has issued the following notice:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1862.

The officers of banks and insurance companies, and the proprietors of hotels, stores and manufactories, will promote their own convenience, and greatly facilitate the labors of the enrolling officers, by preparing for their use, so that they may be ready when called for, lists of all persons employed or permanently residing in their respective establishments, specifying name, occupation, age and place of residence. Under the system adopted no apprehension need be entertained that this course will lead to a second enrollment of clerks and others who may have been already enrolled where they reside.

WM. HENRY ANTHON.
Judge-Advocate-General and Chief Enrolling Officer.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

Nothing has had so beneficial an influence in the recruiting prospects of the regiments in the field as the prompt and speedy payment of bounties by the United States officers detailed for disbursement duty in the City. Capt. CARR pays every recruit brought to him at once, and so precludes the possibility of dissatisfaction and delay. It is a pity the State bounties have not been placed in the hands of volunteers for new regiments so readily. A great deal of grumbling and trouble have been caused in consequence. The fault cannot be with Col. BLISS. He is energetic and business-like. The parties most likely to blame are the line officers and adjutants of these new regiments who are busy recruiting, and know little about keeping accounts.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Since the President's last call no busier day than yesterday has been seen at the United States Mustering-office in White-street. At an early hour the office was thronged with men waiting to be examined, and enrolled in the service of the United States. All day the rush continued, keeping the medical inspectors and mustering officers constantly employed. At this office alone, solely for regiments already in the field, over six hundred recruits were inspected and sworn into the service. If this state of things continues, as there is every reason to suppose it will, it will be absolutely necessary for Dr. MOTT to appoint a larger number of assistants, it being impossible for the present Staff to attend properly to their duties. There can now be little doubt that the regiments already in the field will soon have their depleted ranks filled.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Gen. ARTHUR and his Aids are busily engaged in furnishing uniforms and equipments to troops about to take the field. For the past three weeks the office has been open nearly day and night, not a moment's cessation taking place in the reception and shipment of goods. Quartermasters of regiments are afforded every facility in Gen. ARTHUR'S power, and up to the present moment no delay that was avoidable has taken place in supplying the requisitions for goods.

GENERAL RECRUITING.

Notwithstanding the great rush of recruits for regiments already in the field, the various military organizations now forming in and around the City obtained their fair quota of men yesterday. The Colonels and Adjutants of the new regiments are empowered to swear men into the service, thus relieving the mustering officers in White-street of a great amount of work. Most of the regiments being encamped at points far distant from each other, it is impossible to get correct returns, but it is computed that over 1,500 men were enlisted yesterday. New-York has now fairly warmed up to her work, and is doing her duty nobly.

THE GARDE MOBILE.

The enlistment office for the New-York *Garde Mobile* is now opened at No. 53 Bowery. The *Garde Mobile* will be composed of aliens and others who are exempt from regular militia duty, and will be organized for the express purpose of defending the City of New-York from all internal or external dissensions. The Secretary and Treasurer of the Committee of Organization is Dr. CHARLES KESSMAIR, No. 28 Broad-street, to whom all communications will be addressed.

A REGIMENT FOR GEN. SIGEL.

Col. WILLIAM MEYER, formerly Aid-de-Camp to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, and lately Captain in the Eighth New-York Volunteers, is raising a regiment, under the auspices of the German Committee, to be attached to Gen. SIGEL'S Division. Col. MEYER has had a European military education, and is highly spoken of as a meritorious officer. Already over two hundred men have been enrolled in Col. MEYER'S regiment.

PATRIOTISM IN THE THIRD WARD.

Capt. MOUNT, of the Third Precinct Police, reports that he yesterday collected about the sum of $1,300 from divers patriotic merchants and citizens in his Precinct. The firm of R. L. & A. STUART, sugar merchants, contributed the sum of $200; T. R. AGNEW, grocer, in Greenwich-street, $100; SAMUEL WYCKOFF, in the same business, $100, &c. This money is to be appropriated for the relief of the families of such volunteers as join the Metropolitan Guard. Sergt. MILLS, of the Broadway Squad, collected over $3,000 on Saturday last for the same praiseworthy object. The other Precincts throughout the City are also doing remarkably well, but the precise amounts which have been obtained have not yet been reported.

LIBERALITY OF THE THIRD WARD.

Capt. MOUNT, of the Third Precinct Police, collected upwards of $1,300 in one day from citizens of the Third Ward in aid of the families of soldiers who enlist in the Metropolitan Guard. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART gave $200, Mr. SAML. WYCOFF and Mr. THOS. R. AGNEW $100 each, and other citizens in proportion.

RETURN OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Col. ROOME, is to return on Friday or Saturday. Extensive preparations are on foot to give the brave fellows a fitting reception, and their friends hold a meeting this evening, at the armory, No. 596 Broadway, to make all necessary arrangements. It is understood that the regiment will immediately reorganize for the war.

THE DRAFT AND THE THREE MONTHS' REGIMENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your editorial of 24th, in regard to the City regiments, now on three months' service, you say: "They will soon be home to take their chances with us in the coming draft."

I also notice in the orders for drafting that all members of the organized militia are exempt except from special draft. As no special draft of these regiments has been ordered, it would seem that none of them are liable. Now, it is a well-known fact that many of the members of our City regiments did not go into service, nor did they furnish any substitutes. Why should they be exempt? Many of them are single men, and can be better spared than many who, like myself, have a family to provide for, and upon whom the draft will fall heavily. Can some one give us an answer? JUSTICE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 25, 1862.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HOMICIDE IN WATER-STREET—A WOMAN KICKED TO DEATH BY HER HUSBAND.—At a late hour on Sunday evening, a woman named ANN DOWNING was so severely kicked and beaten by her husband that she died soon afterward, at her residence, No. 319 Water-street. An inquest was held upon the body yesterday, by Coroner RANNEY, when the following facts were disclosed: In the early part of the evening RICHARD S. DOWNING, the offender, with his wife and son, a lad about ten years of age, made a call upon a sister of the deceased, named ELLEN CONNER, at No. 36 Cherry-street. While at the latter place, the deceased, at the request of her husband, sent out and obtained a quart of beer. When this had been consumed, the husband insisted upon her sending for another quart, which she declined to do, and assigned as a reason that she had no more money. DOWNING then became very much enraged at his wife, and before leaving the house he applied many vile and abusive epithets to her. About 10½ o'clock, they left the house for their residence. JAMES DOWNING, the son above alluded to, was the only witness as to what transpired after this time. He testified upon the inquest, that while they were going down the steps of No. 36 Cherry-street, his father struck his mother a violent blow with his fist, and that he continued to abuse her in one way and another until they arrived at their house. As soon as they entered their room the father began to kick and strike the woman upon various parts of her body, thereby inflicting injuries so serious that she died. What adds to the brutality of the offence is the fact, that at the time the woman was *enceinte*, and the outrage committed upon her person while in this condition renders the offender guilty of a double murder. A *post-mortem* examination made by Dr. GALEN HUNTER, made it evident that death ensued from an injury to the placenta. The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to her death by violence at the hands of her husband. Upon rendition of this verdict, DOWNING, who is an Irishman, about 38 years of age, was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

REOPENING OF COOPER UNION READING ROOMS.—After a thorough renovation this noble and gratuitous resource of intellectual gain is again thrown open to its appreciative patrons. A vacation of two weeks has been given the large corps of employes connected with the various departments of the institution, and we find them at their old posts again, with countenances as fresh and a welcome as cordial as ever were carried back to town from inspiration of country air and rambles. Yesterday being fine, the opening was taken advantage of by many strangers as well as the familiar *habitués*, and the files answered fully to the demand for the varied and current literature of the civilized world. No reading-room is better supplied, and when we consider that all is freely placed at the pleasure of the reading community without the slightest tribute being exacted from them, the generosity of the founder must be gratefully recognized. The classes will recommence about the second week in October, and will comprise a thorough course in the mathematics, chemistry, philosophy, music, &c., &c., free hand, architectural and mechanical drawing, and lectures combining instruction with amusement upon each and all of these subjects. The musical department will be under the supervision of Prof. BRISTOW. The "School of Design for Women" will also open in October, under the auspices of Mrs. HENRY M. FIELD. The large hall is undergoing repairs that will make it the finest auditorium of its class in the City. *Pierre, the janitor*, still plies his cheerful broom as formerly, and the formidable five flights of granite stairway speak step by step of his masterly perfection in the art of dispersing the corner collections of dust and dirt.

FIRE IN A PORK-PACKING ESTABLISHMENT.—About 11 o'clock on Sunday night a fire occurred in a row of buildings in Thirty-ninth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, known as Albatin-place. Buildings numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in this block were almost entirely destroyed. The estimated loss on them is about $8,000. They were owned by J. S. REYNOLDS, and are said to be fully insured in City companies. No. 1 was occupied as a liquor store by WM. WAUGHLAND. His loss upon stock and fixtures is about $500. He is insured in the Hamilton Insurance Company for $600. Nos. 2 and 3 were occupied by THOMAS WHITE, as a pork-packing establishment. Mr. WHITE'S loss upon stock is quite large, amounting, as he thinks, to about $3,500. So far as has been ascertained, he has no insurance. No. 4 was occupied by MICHAEL DONOHUE & SON, dealers in hides and fat. Their loss is about $1,000. It is said they are insured in the St. Mark's Insurance Company to the full amount. Nos. 5 and 6 were occupied by WM. BUCHANAN & CO. as storehouses for hides and fat. Their loss is trifling. The fire originated in an adjoining stable, and it is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. The Fire Marshal is engaged in an investigation of the matter.

CITY MORTALITY.—The deaths in this City for the week ending Aug. 25 numbered 520, being 165 less than the week previous, and 2 less than the corresponding week last year. The principal causes of death were: Consumption, 56; cholera infantum, 122; diarrhœa, 27; infantile convulsions, 33; inflammation of lungs, 14; marasmus, 49; dysentery, 10; cholera morbus, 9; typhoid fever, 8; diphtherite, 9; scarlet fever, 5; whooping cough, 5; croup, 8; small pox, 3. 268 were males and 252 females; 174 were adults and 345 children, of whom 283 were under two years of age. 292 children were of foreign parents, and only 15 of native. There were deaths in all the wards of the City, the largest number (49) being in the Nineteenth Ward, and the smallest number (1) in the Third Ward. The deaths in the public institutions numbered 69, against 86 during the corresponding week last year.

FIRE IN HUDSON-STREET.—About 6 P. M. on Sunday, a fire occurred at No. 126 Hudson-street, occupied by R. H. PRINCE, as a looking-glass and picture-frame manufactory. The damage done amounted to about $300. Mr. PRINCE is fully insured in the Kings' County Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is unknown.

CITY TAXES FOR 1862.—It is said that the City taxes for this year will be at the rate of $1 72 per $100, which is lower than last year, notwithstanding the increase in many items of expense.

RECEIPTS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—The receipts at the Custom-House, yesterday, were $93,825 38, of which $57,151 92 were from imports, and $36,673 46 withdrawals from warehouse.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN MILITARY AFFAIRS.—The men of the Empire Brigade returned yesterday in large numbers, and before night about 1,500 recruits had arrived at the barracks in East New-York. All the members of the First Regiment, Col. JOURDAN, are coming back, and by Wednesday, every man heretofore enlisted will be in camp. The Captains and Lieutenants are acquainted with most of their men, and are confident that all will report within a day or two, and do duty as heretofore. Notwithstanding the disturbance on Saturday afternoon, the First Regiment enlisted 36 men yesterday. They now number 600 men, and by the end of this week will have the full quota. The following order, issued by the Brigadier-General, was promulgated on the 25th inst.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 31.—It is hereby ordered that all enlisted men belonging to this Brigade report to the Commandant at Camp Edwards Pierrepont, East New-York, on or before 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, Aug. 27. All enlisted men failing to report within such time and place will be treated as deserters. By command of

Brig.-Gen. SPINOLA.
L. HAWLEY, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Col. CONK'S Senatorial Regiment is progressing satisfactorily. Yesterday 136 men were enlisted, which makes the total number about 750. The camp was formed yesterday on the Park, opposite the Navy-yard, and to-day the recruits will take possession.

The first annual parade of the militia, under the new law, will take place on Monday next, when all who have been enrolled in the several company and Regimental Districts must make their appearance, at 10 A. M., or be subject to fine and imprisonment.

The Tenth Ward War Committee have contributed $1,610 toward raising recruits.

The Sixth Ward has raised sufficient money to pay each volunteer from the Ward a bounty of $25.

The first company of Fire Volunteers, under command of Capt. AUG. J. DAYTON, is progressing favorably. Yesterday thirty-five men were enrolled. The company will be attached to the Senatorial Brigade.

KILLED BY A HORSE.—A boy six years old, named JOHN MANHATTAN, fell from a carriage, while on the way to Flatbush Cemetery, on Saturday, and was kicked on the head by the horse, causing a fracture of the skull, which resulted in death on Sunday evening. Coroner HEGEMAN held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 25, 1862.

$2,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	100⅞	23	Erie R. Preferred....	68¾
4,000	do........	101	200	do........	68¾
10,000	do........	101½	150	Hud. River R........	51¾
7,000	U. S. 6s '81, Oreg. W. Ln ½ yearly..	98½	100	do........	51⅝
3,000	Tre. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. N.	104⅛	250	do........	51¾
15,000	U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cr.	99⅝	300	Harlem R........	16⅜
10,000	Ill. War Loan........	99	214	Harlem R. Pref....	40½
12,000	do........	98	300	Mich. Cen. R........	68⅜
2,000	Tenn St. 6s '90..	51	50	do........b30	68⅞
14,000	Erie 2d Mtg '79..	110	350	do........	68¾
600	B.N.Y.& E. 1st M.	90	100	do........s10	68¾
6,000	Hud. 1st. M. B....	110	100	M. S. & N. I. R...b60	31⅞
2,000	Har. R. 2d M B....	101	500	do........	31¾
3,000	C. & N. W. Ass't. B.	51¼	100	do........	31½
20,000	C. & T. S. F. Bds..	96	100	do........b30	31¾
9,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	96	100	do........b10	31⅝
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d m	83	375	M. S. & N. I. G'd S'k.	63⅝
5,000	do........	83½	50	do........b30	63¾
24,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d m	59	5	Panama R........	139
17,000	do........	60	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	63
1,000	Clev. & P. 3d m. b.	81	150	do........	62⅛
5,000	Mich. So. 2d m ..	89	250	do........	62⅛
20	Merch. Ex. Bk....	85	200	Cleve. & P. R. R. b30	25½
21,000	Tol. & Wa. 2d M..	76	100	do........	25⅞
10,000	do........	69½	100	do........b30	25½
6	Hanover Bank....	80	17	Ga. & Chi. R. R....	73¾
10,000	American Gold....	115⅛	50	do........	73¾
34,000	do........	115¾	50	do........	73⅞
15,000	do........	115¾	100	do........	74
35,000	do........	115¾	700	do........b30	74
20,000	do........	115¾	100	do........b30	74
159	Pacific Mail S. Co..	111	200	Cleve. & To. R. R. s30	53¾
100	do........s20.	110¾	200	do........	53¾
50	do........s30.	110½	200	do........b30	53⅝
50	do........s20.	110¾	300	do........s30	53¾
50	do........s30.	110½	1100	do........	53⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. R..b30	93¾	550	do........	54
100	do........s30	93¾	50	Chic. & Rock I. R...	68½
80	do........	93¼	700	do........	68¼
50	do........s10	93⅛	50	Mil. & P. D C. R. b30	34
500	do........	93¾	100	do........	34
300	Erie Railway........	38¾	100	do........b30	34⅛
150	do........	38¾	100	Del., L. & Wes'n R.	97⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	90	100	Harlem R Pref........	40¾
1,000	do........	89½	100	do........s30	40½
70,000	Tre. 7 3-10 ₱ c.N.	104⅞	40	Harlem R........	16¾
2,000	Ill. Can. Reg. B..	96	100	Reading R........b60	59¼
10,000	Mo. State 6s....	48	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	62¾
1,000	E. R. 3d Mt. Bs. '83.	104	200	Mich. Cen. R........	69
13,000	Tol. & W. 2d m..	70	100	do........b30	69
5,000	do........	70¼	25	do........	68¾
5,000	do........	70⅝	350	do........	68⅞
13,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d m	84	200	M. S. & N. Ia. R....	31⅞
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. b....	100	100	do........	31¾
5	Shoe & Leather Bk.	97½	100	do........	31⅞
15	do........	97½	100	do........	31⅛
70,000	American Gold....	115⅜	100	Clev. & Pitts. R........	26⅛
60	Pac. Mail St. Co....	111	400	do........	25¼
100	N. Y. Cent. R.. s30	94	200	Gal. & Chi. R........	74
50	Erie Railway........	38¾	100	do........	73¾
250	do........b60	38¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.. b30	54
150	Erie Railway pref...	69	100	do........	53¾
50	do........s30	69	200	do........b30	53⅞
20	Hudson River R....	51¾	25	Chi. & Rk. Isl. R...	68⅞
300	do........	52	150	do........b30	68⅛
50	do........b30	52	50	do........	68⅛

MONDAY, Aug. 25—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 23, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 16:

Increase in Loans	$2,526,273
Increase in Specie	286,708
Increase in Circulation	121,429
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,213,290

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Aug. 24, 1861.	Aug. 23, 1862.	Aug. 16, 1862.
Capital	$69,050,000	$69,051,000	$69,051,000
Loans	137,663,938	154,855,704	152,328,731
Specie	47,119,481	35,585,486	35,301,7:8
Circulation	8,489,814	9,356,635	9,237,206
Gross Deposits	132,280,645	167,957,189	165,333,535
Exchanged	13,824,338	24,609,848	23,299,484
Undrawn	118,456,307	143,347,341	142,034,051
In Sub-Treasury	6,937,301	8,873,249	9,970,184

The Bank return shows the largest line of Individual Deposits and Country Bank balances ever reported. The sum total compares as follows with this time last year:

1861—Aug. 24. Total deposit line.	$118,456,000
Less to credit of U. S. Treasury...	26,500,000
Total Individual and Country Bank balances	$91,956,000
1862—Aug. 23. Individual and Country Bank balances	143,347,000
Increase over last year	$51,391,000

This difference is the measure of the increased supply of means for employment in the New-York Money Market over the middle of August last year. During the past week the Banks were enabled to increase their Loans and Discounts about two and a half millions, mainly on Government Treasury Bonds. The Specie average is increased by the payment of the half-yearly interest on the 7:30 per cent. Bonds of Aug. 19. The Circulation of the City, as with the Country Banks, continues to run up, and if the Banks here had a free supply of Notes on hand they could readily run their line above ten millions.

The market for money, to-day, is 4@5 ₱ cent. Exchange opened with some firmness, at 127½; fell off to 127¼, and again returned to 127½ ₱ cent. for Bankers' Bills on London, the same as on Saturday. The fluctuations in Gold through the day were 115¾@115½@115½ ₱ cent., the last price being a small fraction weaker than on Saturday. The California steamer brings a good supply of Gold bars and large Coin for the export demand. The following are the figures for the Continental Exchanges quoted by Mr. N. BRANDT, No. 39 Exchange-place:

Paris—60 days' sight ₱ dollar	4f. 42½c.
Paris—3 days' sight per dollar	4f. 40c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ₱ guilder	48¾c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight per marc banco	42¾c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ₱ florin	48¾c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ₱ rix dollar	92c.

The Stock Exchange speculation opens with marked strength this week, and we note a more general confidence, both financial and political, among buyers than at any time since the close of June. The military advices from Virginia are construed as placing the Federal army beyond all reasonable contingencies of defeat, while its daily increasing strength from the new levies, and the consolidation of the command under Gen. HALLECK inspire the public trust in early victory. Aside from Military affairs, the elements for a further considerable rise in the market are not seriously disputed in the Street, as well from the condition of the Money market as the improved traffic on the Railways. The contest between the speculative sellers and buyers on the conflicting war news of the last week has very considerably enlarged the *short* interest on the Railway list; and while the accounts from Virginia to-day are, in the main, against the former, they are not disposed in all instances to surrender the opinion of the market as affected by the military situation, upon which they have been, for several days, operating. The Government securities are stronger to-day, and the State and Railway Bonds generally firm.

After a somewhat excited and buoyant market through the early part of the day, the feeling at the Second Board in the afternoon was something less firm, but after the adjournment the Street bidding was steady, and the speculative feeling strong.

New-York Central	93¾	Pacific	111
Erie	38¾	Panama	140
Erie Preferred	69	Missouris	47¾
Rock Island	68½	Tennessees	51½
Galena	73¾	United States 5s, 1874..	90
Michigan Central	68¾	United States 6s, 1881..	101
Michigan Southern	31¾	U. S. Notes, C. House.	107½
Michigan Guaranteed	63⅞	Treas. 7.30 ₱ Cents	104¾
Illinois Central	62¼	Bills on London	127½
Toledo	53¾	Gold	115½

In reference to the great earnings of the Erie Railway for the current railway year, ending Sept. 30, we have the following figures from a leading Director:

Oct. 1, 1861, to July 31, 1862, ten months	$6,391,000
Aug. 1, 1862, to Sept. 30, 1862, two months, (estimated,)	1,109,000
Total gross income at least	$7,500,000

The annual interest charge upon the road is:

7 ₱ cent. on $20,000,000 Mortgages	$1,400,000
7 ₱ cent. on $8,000,000 Preferred Stock	560,000
Total	$1,960,000
Leaving for expenses and to Com'n Stock	$5,540,000

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	100¾	Commerce	92
Manhattan	120	American Exchange	92½
Mechanics'	103	Bank of the Republic	90
Union	98	Hanover	80
Phœnix	102	Metropolitan	98
Merchants' Exchange	85	Shoe and Leather	97½
State of New-York	92½	St. Nicholas	95

The Railway Mortgages this week open with increased firmness, and Hudsons, Eries and several of the Western descriptions are higher than on Saturday:

N. Y. Central sixes	105	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	103	Chi. & N. W. G'n B. Ext.	80
N. Y. C. 7s Con. '76	112	Chi. & N. W. firsts	68
Erie firsts, '68	109	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass.	51½
Erie seconds, '64	108½	Chi. & N. W. Ap. Ex.	80
Erie seconds, '79	110	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	83
Erie fourths, '80	94¾	Lack. & W. Bonds	102½
Erie fifths, '88	88½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	107
Hudson firsts, '69	110	Tol. & Wabash firsts	92½
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	106	Tol. & Wab. seconds	69½
Hudson thirds, '75	93½	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	80
Hudson convert., '67	89	Mil. & Pr. Du. Ch'n firsts	96
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	107	Gal. & Chic. firsts	104
Harlem seconds, '64	101	Gal. & Chi. 1sts, ext'd	104½
Harlem thirds, '68	83½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	104
Mich. Cen., 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	108½	Chi. & Rock I. firsts	104
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₱ c. '82	111	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	96
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1sts	109	New-Jersey Cen. firsts	109
Mich. South. 7 ₱ c. 2ds	87	N. J. Cen. seconds	108
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	101¾	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 1sts	96
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	98½	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds	88½
St. L. & T. H. firsts	92	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 3ds	60
T. H. & Alton seconds	91	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	96
L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	22½		

An intelligent business correspondent, of over thirty years' experience in Wall-street, sends us the following remarks on

THE SPECULATIVE COURSE OF GOLD.

There is a strong disposition on the part of certain capitalists to hoard large amounts of gold for the purposes of speculation, which gold is bandied about like fancy stocks, and subject to the caprices and fluctuations of the market, and to the rumors, fancied or real, of the success or discomfiture of the National forces.

As the stock market rises, gold declines; when the stock market declines, gold rises. This is purely a speculative movement, and has nothing to do with the real demand for gold for the settlement of foreign balances, which is the only legitimate use for gold, nor for any demand required for real hoarding in small amounts, if any such hoarding is going on, which is not probable.

There never was a period when the public confidence amongst the bill-holders was greater than at present. Notwithstanding the issue of Government paper added to the Bank issues of the country, there has been no extraordinary expansion of the currency. This is proved in the price of stocks and fixed property.

Whenever the currency is expanded beyond a safe point, it shows itself (or history does not repeat itself) in the prices of personal and real property. Expansion inevitably must send prices above their former values in specie times. Take the stock list in March, 1858, and September, 1860, and compare prices with the present, as may be seen by the following table:

	March, 1858.	Sept., 1860.	Aug., 1862.
New-York Central	94	92	94
Erie	35	43	38½
Hudson	36	64	52
Galena	94	79	74
Rock Island	88	78	68½
Toledo	51	48	54
Quincy	—	89¾	86
Michigan Central	73½	70½	68¾
Michigan Southern	33	24	31¾
Michigan Guaranteed	55¾	49	63½

When prices go far beyond the present rulings, it is time to talk of expansion of the currency. It is not yet redundant, and all attempts to raise the price of gold by speculators at present, will be found in the end to be a losing game. The time may come, while the banks and the Government are not paying specie, that the currency may be increased beyond a safe ₱ cent., but that time has not yet arrived. Railway securities have advanced from low prices solely and entirely upon an increased and improving business, (and with Erie and some of the Western lines, improved financial position,) and will be maintained at their advance upon that basis alone, and will further improve if their business warrants it at present, and for no other reason.

The following are the specie quotations of Messrs. F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45 Wall-street:

Amer. Gold	$1 15¾	Amer. Silver	$1 10
Sovereigns	5 50	Spanish Dollars	1 20
20-francs (Naps.)	4 40	Mexican Dollars	1 18
Ten Guilders	4 50	Five-franc pieces	1 06
Ten Thalers	8 50	Ger. and Fr. Crowns	1 15
Spanish Doubloons	18 00	English Silver, ₱ £	5 30
Patriot Doubloons	17 60	Span. & Mex. qrs. ₱ oz	1 30

Mr. L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, of the Stock Exchange, has formed a partnership with Mr. T. W QUICK, under the firm of VAN BUSKIRK & QUICK, Exchange-place.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be noticed that one of our banking houses are special partners in an agency for procuring substitutes under the pending draft. Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR have put in $30,000 with FREDERIC DANNE, and persons can obtain all information at the office No. 96 Broadway, also occupied by the Gallatin Fire Insurance Company.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: Receipts, $783,773 06, including $94,000 for Customs; payments, $1,996,631 22; balance, $7,660,390 96.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Aug. 23.	Aug. 16.	Aug. 23.	Aug. 16.
Bk. of New-York.	5,789,543	5,753,489	1,768,354	1,734,336
Manhattan Co.	5,732,882	5,592,531	1,754,893	1,727,248
Merchants' Bank.	6,691,720	6,672,028	2,065,422	1,973,825
Mechanics' Bank.	4,462,949	4,223,771	689,697	678,038
Union Bank	3,665,577	3,439,446	2,008,320	2,089,836
Bank of America.	8,381,009	7,095,948	1,450,063	1,256,414
Phenix Bank	4,031,058	4,099,176	573,225	591,839
City Bank	3,555,913	3,296,644	2,386,471	2,389,663
Tradesmen's Bank	2,236,106	2,248,137	180,483	178,826
Fulton Bank	1,611,490	1,555,804	375,545	374,867
Chemical Bank	2,289,106	2,393,421	2,561,968	2,571,577
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,025,471	2,489,821	215,232	215,412
National Bank	2,195,608	2,168,992	456,380	460,012
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	1,572,205	1,564,609	145,247	146,111
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	932,054	918,675	213,396	211,891
Greenwich Bank.	501,871	502,917	387,664	387,794
Leather Man. Bk.	2,107,198	2,092,424	823,020	802,314
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,346,913	1,316,023	311,318	310,477
Bk. St. New-York.	5,375,204	5,161,620	1,039,378	962,731
Am. Exchange Bk.	7,675,726	7,426,452	2,558,677	2,590,967
Bk. of Commerce.	12,939,012	12,975,180	1,402,814	1,199,366
Broadway Bank..	3,429,003	3,512,284	1,107,525	1,163,340
Ocean Bank	2,028,852	2,076,401	282,941	282,465
Mercantile Bank.	3,120,964	2,037,259	524,001	512,237
Pacific Bank	1,320,591	1,284,305	151,268	170,631
Bank of Republic.	4,797,207	4,654,889	1,339,449	1,391,097
Chatham Bank	908,979	890,861	103,755	103,913
People's Bank	758,275	762,835	96,243	97,417
Bank of N. Am...	2,188,119	1,998,259	137,696	131,338
Hanover Bank	2,289,161	2,200,701	146,129	149,171
Irving Bank	876,565	850,056	90,256	90,381
Metropolitan Bk..	10,081,177	9,904,995	1,570,903	1,575,835
Citizen's Bank	805,809	898,854	90,335	90,530
Nassau Bank	2,129,461	2,010,557	239,101	247,220
Market Bank	2,104,203	2,097,324	278,008	277,498
St. Nicholas Bank	1,520,641	1,549,804	142,296	142,839
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,947,928	3,917,599	261,625	261,922
Corn Exch. Bank.	2,300,038	2,379,394	675,975	646,521
Continental Bank.	3,872,535	3,715,380	140,858	148,386
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	1,380,416	1,467,479	356,317	365,534
Oriental Bank	612,540	612,088	75,730	76,063
Marine Bank	1,423,948	1,391,140	275,267	301,256
Atlantic Bank	722,747	692,053	88,882	89,115
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,091,646	2,986,599	317,876	317,155
Park Bank	8,798,400	8,751,723	3,025,035	3,136,339
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,142,717	1,085,658	180,121	143,273
Grocers' Bank	478,864	480,651	58,431	57,995
North River Bank	777,218	778,389	67,832	67,829
East River Bank.	321,873	349,720	43,621	48,288
Manuf.y & Mer. Bk	1,185,484	1,162,189	123,769	128,499
N.Y. DryDock Co.	568,813	576,438	104,546	102,357
N.Y. Exch. Bank.	342,261	339,742	67,018	72,768
Bull's Head Bank	500,983	503,065	27,843	27,897
N.Y. County Bank	331,830	311,582	49,797	48,607
Total	154,855,704	152,328,731	35,585,486	35,301,778
	Increase.... $2,526,273		Increase.... $286,708	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS—NET.	
	Aug. 23.	Aug. 16.	Aug. 23.	Aug. 16.
Bk. of New-York.	473,449	466,095	4,965,279	4,763,941
Manhattan Co.	85,136	85,576	5,434,418	5,504,657
Merchants' Bank.	177,336	220,067	6,099,787	6,317,800
Mechanics' Bank.	283,239	276,089	3,702,796	3,517,395
Union Bank	221,816	220,181	3,503,736	3,472,520
Bank of America.	40,626	41,450	9,898,589	9,915,210
Phenix Bank	77,805	77,805	3,313,484	3,196,628
City Bank	......	......	5,703,825	5,563,965
Tradesmen's Bank	225,051	218,368	1,927,279	1,880,898
Fulton Bank	213,656	212,609	1,957,871	1,891,789
Chemical Bank	86,940	88,321	5,964,351	5,656,937
Merch. Exch. Bk..	142,889	144,010	1,665,028	1,530,972
National Bank	161,196	163,973	1,550,911	1,406,455
Butch. & Drov. Bk	280,493	290,929	1,666,389	1,646,063
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	186,295	193,782	1,063,972	1,041,206
Greenwich Bank.	139,634	141,102	590,486	589,364
Leather Man. Bk.	276,758	295,741	1,946,646	1,940,932
Seventh Ward Bk.	167,243	147,640	1,200,321	1,176,195
Bk. St. New-York	226,640	228,944	5,563,970	5,577,961
Am. Exchange Bk.	343,582	338,355	6,746,511	6,779,291
Bk. of Commerce.	1,715	1,715	8,315,527	8,219,583
Broadway Bank..	323,875	224,826	4,007,127	3,880,440
Ocean Bank	95,064	93,812	1,671,974	1,672,963
Mercantile Bank.	66,527	6,527	3,407,430	3,312,955
Pacific Bank	102,921	102,607	1,187,253	1,177,266
Bank of Republic.	250,632	253,503	4,063,628	4,218,319
Chatham Bank	61,682	65,682	632,979	622,412
People's Bank	86,825	87,765	666,308	656,480
Bank of N. Am...	180,769	177,973	1,711,257	1,834,169
Hanover Bank	142,964	143,857	1,367,780	1,414,898
Irving Bank	121,560	122,100	730,829	670,287
Metropolitan Bk..	277,475	273,208	7,440,505	7,825,559
Citizen's Bank	171,793	163,486	732,575	726,095
Nassau Bank	16,959	18,686	1,702,198	1,617,843
Market Bank	249,442	247,182	1,476,618	1,440,818
St. Nicholas Bank.	186,834	186,841	933,440	1,026,540
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	424,935	410,501	2,136,931	2,024,430
Corn Exch. Bank.	277,065	272,387	2,278,980	2,604,144
Continental Bank	247,862	243,629	2,095,997	2,108,238
Bk. of Commw'lth	311,000	307,990	1,613,154	1,612,215
Oriental Bank	151,803	149,847	541,253	513,462
Marine Bank	251,264	251,122	1,264,569	1,234,174
Atlantic Bank	118,812	113,378	442,193	489,234
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	216,666	216,666	2,450,856	2,401,504
Park Bank	387,328	388,003	11,138,530	10,961,643
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	83,639	83,679	1,002,402	902,883
Grocers' Bank	46,638	46,577	565,970	514,206
North River Bank	76,600	77,267	616,940	615,976
East River Bank.	110,697	110,141	290,920	308,243
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	13,686	14,189	948,696	914,189
N.Y. DryDock Co.	184,695	182,529	395,237	390,108
N.Y. Exch. Bank.	129,046	126,217	319,679	319,614
Bull's Head Bank	131,527	131,783	433,123	437,207
N.Y. County Bank	98,390	90,395	339,297	340,013
Total	9,358,635	9,237,206	143,347,341	142,034,051
	Increase...... $121,429		Increase.... $1,313,290	

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 25.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89; Reading Railroad, 29⅜; Morris Canal, 43; Long Island Railroad, 17⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Bruce, Jr., vs. Martin et al.—Judgment ordered.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—UNCLE SAM—THE GREEN MONSTER—THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—THE YOUNG ACTRESS

WINTER GARDEN—THE HUNCHBACK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB, COM. NUTT, AQUARIA, &c., at all hours. A TALENTED FARCE COMPANY, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from our armies in Virginia is meagre, but good what there is of it. A dispatch from Washington, dated Sunday, states that skirmishing had been going on during the past three days—several attempts having been made by the rebels to cross the Rappahannock, which had all been successfully repulsed, and in one instance quite a number of prisoners captured. When the tried veterans under MCCLELLAN shall have reached their assigned positions, we may expect to hear of stirring events. It will be seen by our correspondence that they are well on their way.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* states that Gen. COX, with 7,000 of his men, was at Parkersburgh on Thursday last, *en route* for Washington. He left 5,000 troops in the Kanawha Valley, and these will follow Gen. COX as soon as their places can be supplied by new troops.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has intelligence which renders it probable that we shall soon hear of another battle in the Southwest. On Thursday last, Gen. ROSECRANS, with an army of thirty or forty thousand men, left Corinth for Guntown, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, where were about fifteen thousand rebels, under Gen. ARMSTRONG. PRICE was at Tupello, further down on the road, with some twenty-five thousand more rebels. It was thought probable that PRICE and ARMSTRONG would combine their forces, and give Gen. ROSECRANS battle.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 17th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamers *St. Mary* and *Marion*. The *St. Mary* has among her cargo 800 hhds. of sugar, and the *Marion* brings quite a large quantity of arms, sent north by citizens of New-Orleans, in accordance with Gen. BUTLER's permission. The order requiring the surrender of all private arms had given rise to a correspondence between the French Consul and Gen. BUTLER, the former protesting against the order, especially in view of the fact that a slave insurrection was likely to occur. Gen. BUTLER refused to modify his order in any particular, and took occasion to remind the French Consul that if the slaves should rebel, they would be only imitating the example set them by their masters. There was constant expectation of another attack upon Baton Rouge by BRECKINRIDGE, who was said to have been reinforced by VAN DORN, the combined forces amounting to some twelve thousand. Our troops were fully prepared for the rebels, and rather anxious for their appearance. The *Marion* touched at Key West on the 21st, and brings from there the gratifying report that the yellow fever is decreasing, and will soon probably entirely disappear.

We learn from Albany that there are now fifty regiments organized in this State, which lack fourteen thousand men to fill them up to the maximum standard. It is believed, however, that this number will be obtained in a short time. It is understood that the General Government is pressing the State authorities to name the earliest day at which to commence the draft, but it is believed that the full number required can be obtained without a draft, as recruiting improves as the Fall approaches, and it is found much easier to enlist men for nine months than for three years.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, has issued a proclamation extending the time for the completion of the enrollment to Sept. 1, and postponing the draft until Sept. 15. Such action as this, could only have been taken with the consent of the authorities at Washington, and may indicate a general postponement of the draft. Gov. MORTON's order says further: "The Constitution of our State provides that 'no person conscientiously opposed to bearing arms shall be compelled to do militia duty; but such person shall pay an equivalent for exemption." In pursuance of this provision, all members in good standing of any religious denomination, who make opposition to bearing arms an article of faith, are exempt from militia duty, upon the payment of such sum as shall be hereafter filed."

In a communication to the War Department, the Adjutant-General of Illinois reports that on Thursday last 45,000 men had been enlisted—10,000 more than the quota of the State under both calls.

On Friday, Aug. 15, a reconnoitering force sent out by Gen. MCCLERNARD's Division, discovered about two hundred and fifty Confederate cavalry, a short distance below Bolivar, Tenn., surrounded them, killed thirty, captured one hundred and forty and two hundred horses. We lost only five killed and ten wounded. The Confederates were waiting to attack a supply train when they were surprised. The prisoners have been sent to Cairo.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Baltimore, Aug. 24, states that a guerrilla party attacked a train going to Winchester, while about half-way from Harper's Ferry. They shot into the train and wounded, very badly, Mr. LUCAS, an Adams' Express messenger, and took from him a safe containing $3,000. They also burnt the cars and turned the passengers loose to shift for themselves. It is feared that Mr. LUCAS is mortally wounded. Some intimations of this affair have before reached us, but nothing definite.

It will probably turn out that the stories of the massacres by the Indians in Minnesota have been much exaggerated, though the truth is undoubtedly bad enough. It is already known that sixty-two persons supposed to have been murdered, are alive, and have arrived at Glencoe. Among them are forty-two women and children. The result of the expedition for the relief of Fort Ridgely is not yet known. It is supposed, however, that when the Indians heard of the measures being taken to punish them, they would disperse.

Senator POMEROY, of Kansas, has been appointed by the President to organize the emigration parties of free colored persons, for settlement in Central America. His address to the colored people is published this morning.

GENERAL NEWS.

From Cape Race we learn of the passage of the steamship *Hibernian*, which left Liverpool on the 14th, and Londonderry on the 15th inst., with European advices one day later. Gen. CONCHA had presented his credentials at the French Court as Ambassador from Spain. The 15th instant was looked forward to generally as the time fixed upon for a demonstration throughout Italy against France. The course of GARIBALDI, however, was condemned by the moderate journals of Italy. Advices from India to the 24th of July had reached England. An intense excitement existed in the Bombay cotton market, and an advance of 50 per cent. had taken place in some instances. There was also great excitement in the Calcutta market. A conference between representatives of cotton-growing countries, and a deputation of the Cotton Supply Association, had been held at London, where favorable representations of future supply were made. The sales in the Liverpool Cotton market for the week had been fifty thousand bales, and the market closed firm, at an advance of ⅛d.@⅜d. Breadstuffs tended downward, and Provisions were dull. Consols were quoted at 93 for money.

The One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, Col. SHARP commanding, which passed through this City yesterday, is composed of men from Ulster and Greene Counties. The officers state that they left behind them 400 men enlisted as the nucleus for another organization.

The twelfth annual festival of the New-York Turnverein was celebrated with great *éclat* yesterday, at Jones' Wood. In the morning a large procession, composed of the Turners of this City and the environs, and a number of local musical societies, marched from the Turner Hall to the place of embarkation for Jones' Wood, where the day was spent with music, dance, athletic exercises, sport and song, and the night was devoted to a delightful open-air ball, in which some thousands of both sexes participated.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* states that Capt. GOULDING, late Chief Quartermaster on FREMONT'S Staff, has been taken prisoner in the series of skirmishes along the Rapahannock. Capt. BUELL, of Ohio, was killed.

United States District Attorney FLAMEN BALL, of Cincinnati, in deciding the case of a person who has been obtaining substitutes for different persons liable to be drafted, said that any one actually obtaining and holding a substitute before the draft shall have taken effect, makes himself liable to arrest on the charge of discouraging enlistments.

The Governor of Wisconsin objects to the organization of a regiment, to be composed exclusively of Methodists, although he does not wish to deter all of them from enlisting, if they desire to do so.

Judge CHUMASERO, of Monroe County, gives formal notice that applications which he receives daily from friends of convicts in the penitentiary, for their release that they may enter the army, can receive no attention.

Over 3,000 pounds of butter were sent to Newark, N. J., from Sussex County, on Monday, and 35,000 pounds to New-York, in all over nineteen tons. On Tuesday there were twelve tons.

The unfavorable news by the *Hibernian* depressed the market for Breadstuffs yesterday, and prices of the principal kinds were lower, with moderate sales reported. Cotton was in good demand and advancing. Groceries and Provisions were rather quiet. A fair inquiry prevailed for Pimento, Hay, Tallow and Tobacco. Whisky was lightly dealt in. The freight engagements were restricted, as vessels were scarce and rates high.

The Cattle market is quite brisk at last week's figures. Over 4,100 bullocks were yarded at Forty-fourth-street yesterday, and so great was the demand that very few remained unsold last evening. The price for good cattle was 8½c., and more were sold at rising 8c. than brought that price one week ago. There was a sharp competition for choice steers, this class being deficient in numbers, and before noon all the best cattle were sold. Sheep and hogs are plenty and cheaper.

The Government and the Newspapers.

We do not expect to live long enough to see a Government which knows how to deal with the public Press. The official portion of mankind seems to be divided into two classes on this subject:—one class regards the Press as a wild beast, to be hunted and harried by every available weapon, and the other as a powerful monster, to be appeased by sycophancy and toadying. Both may possibly find, in specific cases, ground for their opinions. But it seems a little singular that, in a free country, living under republican institutions, men in power should be unable to form any more just estimate of the public Press, as a whole, than such sentiments indicate.

It never seems to have entered an official head that newspapers are edited *by men*,—that editors differ as much from each other as other men do,—and that the proper way to get along with them is to treat each one just as he deserves. They should be held amenable to law and to such regulations as the Government may impose in stead of law. But they should know what those regulations are and what penalties they incur by violating them. And then they should all alike be held responsible. Nearly the whole intercourse of our Generals and of our high civil functionaries, with the Press, is at present a matter of favoritism. The General who denounces newspapers in the lump most vehemently, will generally be found to keep one or two to puff him; and naturally enough journals which will pay that price can usually purchase the great man's favor. Whether the bargain profits either party is their business, not ours.

It is said that all reporters have been excluded from the lines of our army in Virginia. This certainly is not true of all: whether it is of any or not, we cannot say. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following on the subject:

> "It is believed, however, that Gen. HALLECK takes the ground that the reporters of newspapers are as much out of place in an army engaged in active warlike operations, as lawyers, judges, dry goods merchants, upholsterers, school teachers, or sailors would be. War, he maintains, is a business by itself, which to be successfully conducted, requires to be carried on by soldiers alone, without any interference from any other kind of men."

This may all be very wise, but we do not see that it has anything to do with the exclusion of reporters from the army. We cannot suppose that Gen. HALLECK ever thought that reporters were present with an army for the purpose of "interfering" with its operations, or meddling with the "soldiers" whose business it is to conduct the war. If they ever attempt any such interference they ought forthwith to be dismissed, not as reporters, but as impertinent meddlers. Their business is simply to *report*, for the information of the people, *what the army does*; and if they do it truly and fairly, we do not see what possible objection any officer can have to their doing it. The people have a right to know what their armies do, just as much as what their Presidents, Congressmen, Judges and lawyers do. And there is no reason for requiring them to rely exclusively upon the official reports of the parties concerned in the one case any more than in the other. If correspondents make untrue reports, that is a good reason for excluding them.

Our officials seem to think that they can draw no distinctions among reporters,—but must admit all or none. We do not think so. They have a perfect right to limit the number, and to require that every one admitted shall be a man of character, of education and of responsibility.

There would be no difficulty in affixing such limits and restrictions upon their action as should perfectly protect the public interest and at the same time inform the public mind. But this can never be done until the Government thinks it worth while to place its relations with the Press upon some settled basis, and not leave it to the caprice, the resentments or the fancied self-interest of individual officials.

The President and Slavery.

The pith and essence of President LINCOLN's letter to Mr. GREELEY is, that he regards Slavery and everything relating to it as *subordinate to the preservation of the Union*. He does not intend to regulate his policy by his opinions concerning Slavery, either way. He will not seek primarily to preserve it, nor to destroy it, nor to affect it in any manner. As an end of the war—as something aimed at and sought for by the war—he has nothing to do with Slavery. What he seeks is the preservation of the Union—not the preservation or the destruction of Slavery. But he holds Slavery subordinate to the Union—not superior to it, and he will use it so as to save the Union, if possible. If preserving Slavery will save the Union, he will preserve it; if destroying Slavery will save the Union, he will destroy it. The Union is the main thing. It is the sole object for which the war is waged. Everything else, Slavery included and Abolition included, must yield to it.

This is President LINCOLN's position; and it differs essentially from that of the Abolitionists on the one hand, and the Pro-Slavery "Constitutionalists," as they call themselves, on the other. The former make Emancipation as an end *paramount* to the preservation of the Union. They would not accept the old Union, with the old guarantees of the Constitution, if they could have it. They are for the Union provided they can have it with emancipation; but they would prefer emancipation without the Union to the Union without emancipation. At present their great point is to coerce the President into abolishing Slavery, on the ground that this is the way to end the war and save the Union, knowing all the while that with this, *their* point will be gained, whatever may become of the Union. Whether the war is ended or not, and whether the Union is saved or not, their paramount object will have been secured, and this is all they care for.

The Pro-Slavery sticklers for the Constitution take exactly opposite ground. They would not abolish Slavery even to preserve the Union. Senator BROWNING, of Illinois, took this ground distinctly in a speech at Quincy, the other day. He declared he "would not vote for emancipation, *even if he knew that emancipation would end the war*." The Democratic meeting held on Saturday, in Philadelphia, takes the same ground, and proposes to overthrow the Administration upon it. This makes Slavery paramount to the Constitution, and its preservation paramount to the preservation of the Union. It is, substantially, the ground held for years by the Pro-Slavery zealots of the Southern States—the very position for which they have been contending since the days of CALHOUN, and which they are now fighting to establish. It makes Slavery the corner-stone of the Republic, and sacrifices to its interests the liberties and rights of the American people. The spirit which prompts it is in thorough sympathy with the secession movement, and would vote to-morrow, on principle, for the Constitution and Government of JEFF. DAVIS in preference to that of the United States, if it could do so with the slightest hope of success.

President LINCOLN's position differs radically from both. Slavery in all its aspects, its present position and future fate, its preservation and its abolition, everything relating to it, is held steadily and rigidly subordinate to the Union. *That* must be preserved, at all hazards and by whatever means may be required. So long as it may seem to the President that non-interference with Slavery will aid in preserving the Union, so long will he abstain from interfering with it. While there are Union slaveholders to be conciliated, while there is any considerable Pro-Slavery sentiment in the country friendly to the Union, and, therefore, entitled to respect, regard for the Union dictates the policy of non-interference. But if this policy shall fail to produce the desired result, it must be abandoned. When it shall become evident that there is no Union sentiment among the slaveholders,—that the whole power and weight of Slavery are hostile to the Union,—and that emancipation, partial or complete, will weaken the rebel power and hasten its overthrow, then the President will resort to it. In other words, he regards the whole question of Emancipation as one of *expediency*,—to be decided according to circumstances and by its bearing upon the preservation of the Union.

This, we need scarcely say, is precisely the position we have held from the beginning, and which we shall hold to the end. We have never hitherto seen reason to believe that a decree of emancipation would strengthen the Union army or essentially weaken the rebels; and therefore we have not urged it. We do see, however, very distinctly, that the *time is rapidly approaching when our Government will be in position to make such a decree effective*, and when it may be made therefore to inflict a terrible blow upon the rebel power. When we shall have a million of men in the field, and shall have crushed the main rebel army in Virginia, we shall have the physical power to emancipate the Southern slaves,—and the President may then very well announce his determination to set free the slaves of every man who shall not forthwith resume his allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. Such a proclamation, backed up by the power to enforce it, and coming at a time when resistance shall have become hopeless, will command the serious respect of the people throughout the Southern States.

When the proper moment shall arrive for such a step, we believe the President will take it, and we do not believe he will be coerced into taking it a single day sooner than his own judgment tells him it can be taken with effect, and be made instrumental in preserving the Union.

Debt and Resources of the United States.

A few days since we gave the official figures of our public debt, and deduced from them the probable expenditure of the current year ending 1st of July, 1863. The debt of 1st of July, 1862, we know to be five hundred and four and a half millions after deducting the money subject to draft then in the Treasury. The National debt on the 1st of July, 1863, we fixed at six hundred and twenty-six millions, after applying the ordinary revenue of the year, and the expected proceeds of the direct tax. This estimate is not a conjecture or a prophecy, but a calculation having the facts and figures of our last sixteen months' experience for its elements.

The debt of last July divided by the loyal population, makes the burden of the principal $21 93, and the annual interest 92 cents *per capita*. The estimated debt of 1st of July, 1863, would be $27 26 for the principal, and $1 14 interest *per capita*.

The payment of the interest, and the ultimate redemption of the debt, are now to be discussed. Let us first get some idea of the weight or pressure of this burden.

The National debt, in 1816, was 127½ millions, the population 8½ millions; the burden of the principal was, therefore, $14 81, and of the annual interest 90 cents *per capita*; and the resources or wealth of the country, estimate by the best data that we can command, stood at amounts ranging from $195 to $300 *per capita*, during the period of twenty years in which its interest was paid and the principal was reimbursed. The *per capita* valuation of the property of the country being as we estimated it, about $250 in 1816, $195 in 1820 and $300 in 1830, at the market prices of the respective dates. This debt was reduced to less than 8 millions in 1832, and entirely extinguished in 1835. This estimate of the National resources, therefore, sufficiently covers the period with which we are concerned. And it will be recollected that this debt and its interest was entirely extinguished without resort to direct taxation. The country bore the burden certainly, but never felt its weight. The customs and public lands paid it. The charge of the former being compensated by the protection it afforded to the industry of the people, and the cost of the latter fully repaid to the purchasers in value received for their outlay. The country grew rich in these twenty years. The accumulated wealth being 50 per cent. per head of the total population.

Now let us compare our debt of 1st July last. Its principal, as already stated, is $21 93, its annual interest 92 cents, and the value of the property of the loyal States, *per capita*, according to the census of 1860, $477, after deducting the value of the slaves of the loyal Slave States, whom we must treat as producers and consumers of wealth for the purposes of this inquiry. Here then we have an increased debt of 48 per cent., an increased annual interest of 2 1-5 per cent., and an increased wealth to meet this debt and interest of 93 per cent. *per capita*, if we compare the wealth of 1860 with the average wealth or resources of the period from 1816 to 1835. In other words, the debt is less than one half greater, the interest one-fortieth greater, and the resources within a fraction of double, per head. Thus we have the means for discharging our present debt in 15 years, at the same rate of pressure, or the same ratio to resources, as existed in the 20 years taken for the extinguishment of the debt of 1816.

But in addition to this burden of the debt, we must add the ordinary expenses of the Government; and if we appropriate the ordinary revenue to this object, the expenditure rises by that much above the burden of taxation in the former period. If we put this at 60 millions a year, it adds 630 millions in fifteen years, which requires thirty-four years to discharge our present debt, thus enhanced, with the same ease that the debt of 1816 was borne and discharged. We mean that 504 millions of debt and 60 millions of ordinary annual expenditure can be met and paid as easily now in thirty-four years as the National burden of 127 millions and current expenditure were borne between the years 1816 and 1835.

By the same rule of calculation, the debt of July, 1863, with the added 60 millions a year for ordinary expenses, it would require fifty-five years for its extinguishment, without greater pressure upon the resources of the country (supposing them to be no greater than they are to-day) than in the period with which we are here comparing it.

It will be observed that we are all along sticking to known figures, and reasoning upon the future as if it were to be measured, in all conditions, by the past. This is certainly making the most of it, and the worst of it. But we are only building the scaffolding of the argument, or surrounding the data to bring them within compass and easy control. We gain by this method a demonstration that we understand; an outline that we recognize, and from which we can make our further approaches in the assurance that any errors we may make must now fall within well-fixed and well-known limits. Thus far, then, we are clear that if after the first of July, 1862, the wealth and population of the loyal States should remain stationary for thirty-five years to come, they could bear, and bear as prosperously, the present debt, as the old war debts were borne more than twenty-four years ago, and that in like manner the estimated debt of July next would lie as lightly and be discharged as easily in the next fifty-five years. Well, the old debt of the nation lasted forty-six years, much longer than the first of our estimates, and not much short of the last. And behold the results in a prosperity unrivaled in the world's history!

Now from this vantage ground let us proceed to make certain obviously required modifications of the points hitherto taken for granted.

We cannot without great labor, ascertain the ordinary expenditure of the Government for the last fiscal year, because we cannot readily separate the ordinary from the extraordinary expenses of the Army and Navy. Mr. BUCHANAN's last fiscal year is charged with sixty millions of expenditure. The income from customs alone from 1st of January to 1st of July last—six months—amounts to $33,304,431. We assume that these receipts indicate a sufficient provision for all our Government expenses except those of the rebellion. Our next assumption is, that one way or other, this civil war will be ended by the 1st of July, 1863. Our last assumption is that the debt will then be six hundred and twenty-six millions.

Now dedicating the revenues of the Nation, arising from customs, public lands and miscellaneous sources, to the ordinary expenditures of the Government, we propose to pay off the debt of six hundred and twenty-six millions in sixteen years, by direct taxes. Let us see what the burden will be.

The interest of the year 1863 will be $26,000,000, if the debt shall consist of like proportions of funded and unfunded debt the latter without interest, that is, $186,000,000 of demand notes, and a like increase of the loans at their respective rates of interest. Let us appropriate but $39,000,000 a year to the principal. The tax to meet it and the interest will be $65,000,000 the first year of the term; in the fifth year, $58,740,000; in the tenth year, $50,550,000; in the fifteenth year, $42,276,000, and in the sixteenth, $40,688,000 will extinguish the debt. Here we begin with $65,000,000 and end with $41,000,000. Roughly stated, an average of $42,000,000 or $43,000,000 per annum of expenditure on account of a debt of $626,000,000 will in sixteen years extinguish it.

Is there either bankruptcy or a heavy burden in this upon a population that now counts twenty-three millions of the most enterprising people in the civilized world?

The interest and management of the debt of Great Britain for the year 1861 was $127,695,701—equal to $4 36 *per capita*. The interest of the French national debt is $110,000,000 per annum—$3 04 *per capita*. The interest of our debt in July, 1863, will be a charge of only $1 14 *per capita*.

The direct tax now about to be laid will probably yield in its first year three or four times the amount required afterward to reduce and extinguish our debt in the time we have supposed, and may be proportionally abated thereafter. Give us peace—we do not say prosperity, for we only need to have these war expenses stopped to insure to us a greater prosperity than we have ever before known—and all our alarm about bankruptcy, National and individual, will pass away like a troubled dream.

Gen. Hunter's Department.

The letter in another column reviewing the conduct of the Military Department of the South, and presenting the results really achieved under the administration of Gen. HUNTER, does no more than justice to a valuable officer. We learn from our correspondent, that it was no part of the design of Govment to attack Charleston or Savannah, or to push any active operations toward the uplands of South Carolina and Georgia. The mission of Com. DUPONT and Gen. SHERMAN was rather to seize and hold certain points on the Southern coast, desirable as naval dépôts and harbors of refuge—Port Royal being the chief of these, and being therefore strongly defended by the rebels. How effectually this was done we all know. Beaufort, Fernandina, St. Augustine—positions of the highest value to our blockading squadrons, and indeed to the mercantile navy of the entire world—were secured by the skillfully directed enterprise of our commanders. The forces placed at their disposal were apparently adequate to nothing more than this; and yet obtaining, by importunity, license to attack Fort Pulaski, then believed to be an impregnable fortification, they succeeded in achieving what the engineering department of the service had pronounced an impossibility.

This for the purely belligerent undertakings in the Southern Department. But beyond this, Gen. HUNTER and his coadjutors have gone an important distance. The freed slave was among the novelties they found at Port Royal. They have shown how steadily and efficiently the foundling will work—not under the lash, as heretofore, but for pay. Habits of thrift have been discovered and developed. In the ditch as in the cotton-field, the results of paid labor have proved to be double those of slave labor. How much the emancipated slave might be worth as a laborer has thus been demonstrated; but the inquiries of Gen. HUNTER, pushing further, showed what might be his value as a soldier. Of the merits of the South Carolina volunteers, or the immediate importance of the black regiment as an element of the war, it is not our purpose to speak. But it is not impossible, though nothing we believe to be less likely, that the negro may be called to arms, and how readily he will respond to the call, and with what docility submit to drill and discipline, Gen. HUNTER's experiments, we think, clearly indicate. In the last extremity we should always have materials of new armies, of disciplined and courageous men, to eke out the shattered brigades of the Union. This successful result is, perhaps, not that for which, at the present moment, Gen. HUNTER would receive the unanimous thanks of the people. But the future, taught by events, will speak for itself.

Upon the whole, we accept the work completed in the Department of the South, as greatly exceeding the Government programme. The public expected much more—had planned the seizure of Savannah and the recovery of Fort Sumter—but Government had directed and expected greatly less. Whatever we may feel of dissatisfaction is certainly not to be visited upon either SHERMAN or HUNTER.

NOT CONFIRMED.—It was very good news yesterday from POPE's army, that Gen. SIGEL had captured two thousand rebel troops on the Rappahannock, and Wall street was bright and stocks buoyant on the strength of it. Everybody hoped that the captives might be somewhat more tangible and somewhat less invisible than the ten thousand which POPE's cavalry "bagged" after the evacuation of Corinth. It is true it looked somewhat dubious that the capture, as reported, took place as far back as last Tuesday, while we had advices from along the lines on the Rappahannock as late as Saturday, which made no mention of such an important event; and it was also remarkable that the prisoners, instead of being hastened to Washington, should have been retained within POPE's lines for a week, when an attack on SIGEL's or any other corps was so imminent, and when they could not afford to be burdened with such a number of rebel prisoners. But still it was hoped the news was true; though, the balance of prisoners being still against us, this new haul would simply have been shipped back again to the dominions and the army of JEFF. DAVIS. In the evening, however, we were gently let down from our noonday hopes by the receipt of a dispatch which announced that "the reported capture of two thousand rebel prisoners was *not confirmed*," and a still later telegram narrated that two hundred of *our* soldiers on the Rappahannock had been taken prisoners by the rebels. This was almost as much of a change in the facts as took place in the telegrams concerning the late battle of Cedar Mountain, which asserted that after the engagement the rebels had asked permission to bury their dead, when the fact was that we had to ask leave of JACKSON to bury our poor fellows. There is nothing gained by these authorized misstatements, that come so thick and fast from Gen. POPE's Department. If they hoist stocks up for a moment, they eventually and inevitably tumble public confidence down. Moreover, we cannot possibly equal the rebels in this style of fabrication, and it would be better that our telegraphic wires should not be defiled with it at all. It was so likely that Gen. SIGEL should do just such a thing as was reported of him, that its credibility was universally concurred in. We have no doubt that when the news reaches the gallant General, he will proceed to verify it in a manner which will be acceptable to the public.

NEGRO COLONIZATION.—The scheme officially proposed by President LINCOLN, and sanctioned by the last Congress, of beginning the work of colonizing, outside of the United States, the negroes free and to be freed in the progress of the war, is about to be carried practically into effect. Senator POMEROY has issued an address to the free colored people of the United States, and which has been approved by the President, in which he proposes, at as early a date as five weeks from this time, to take out to Central America a colony of five hundred colored persons, to be settled permanently in that country. The immediate point of their destination is to be Chiriqui—well known from the late discoveries of gold there—in New-Granada, which is but a week's voyage from this port. They are to be carried out at the expense of Government, and supported for the first season at Government expense—a small fund for this purpose having been appropriated by the last Congress. The sum required will be small, as they will be carried out in National vessels, while the country to which they emigrate is so fertile and so profuse in edible products of all sorts, that the only support required will be implements and seeds, and a temporary supply of provisions until the bursting soil can give forth of its bounty. Senator POMEROY has taken upon himself a difficult work; but he is a man both of energy and experience. We regard the scheme of deporting the four millions of Africans that are rooted in the Southern soil as utterly impracticable, but still the experiment of black colonies in Central America and elsewhere is well worth trying. The negro certainly has invitations and urgings enough to leave us, and small enough inducements to stay. Jamaica and all the British West Indies beg him to come; Hayti stretches forth her hands and implores his presence; the Danish West Indies softly woo him; Central America invites him with open arms; and even his old African home longs to get him back. Here he has but personal slavery, or social degradation. If he chooses to leave us, Heaven speed him!

DEPUTY SHERIFFS.—How many *deputies* does Sheriff LYNCH require just now? We are prompted to make the inquiry from having heard of several persons who have received appointments at his hands since the order for a draft was issued. By a somewhat curious coincidence, the persons so favored happen in most cases to be those who are thoroughly *secesh* in their sympathies. We respectfully submit to the Sheriff that he aided the Secessionists quite as much as any one man ought to do, by "marching to the rear to the sound of the enemy's cannon" at Bull Run. It is not fair for him to screen others from doing military duty.

AN EMERITUS PROFESSOR OF TREASON.—Among the speakers at the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention on Saturday was Mr. CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, a noted politician and noteless historian, who said, on that occasion, sundry very foolish things. Among others, these: "The war is an abolition war; it is waged by the Administration with a view to emancipation, and not to a restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution; that vast sums and vast armies have been raised by the Government, and remain unaccounted for; that the Government is corrupt, despotic, revolutionary, and should be displaced from power." Now, Mr. INGERSOLL knew that every word he uttered was just the word that JEFF. DAVIS, had he wherewith to pay, would have paid him lavishly to utter; that every period was a stab at the very heart of the nation; and that he was fairly exposing himself to just the punishment merited by the man who, whether rebel General-in-Chief, soldier or hired emissary, most effectually promotes treason. He had obviously this fact before his eyes when he consoled himself with the reflection:

"These arrests are not such terrible things. If they arrest you they must feed and clothe you, and lodge you, and in these hard times there is something in that."

Whatever there is in that, *he* certainly deserves to feel, who boasted that "had he lived in the time of the Revolution he would have been a tory;" and who, in this second great crisis of the country, is as much of a traitor and tory as he dares to be. INGERSOLL has been arrested. Let him, by all means, have the full benefit of the gratuitous board and lodgings provided by the War Secretary.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Peace Democrats and the Coming Draft.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. CORCORAN.

Visit to the War Department, and Reception by the Sixty-Ninth.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 25.

THG PEACE DEMOCRATS.

Letters from various quarters express the belief that the Peace Democrats are likely to carry the elections in many localities hitherto strongly against them—they having remained at home with a view to that end, while their opponents have freely volunteered. People in such sections are clamoring for a draft, that the burdens of the war may fall fairly hereafter upon all classes, and that one side may no longer remain wholly at home to do the governing, while the other side carries on the war. They generally represent that where the game of the peace men has been discovered, they have almost wholly suspended volunteering, and are waiting for the enforcement of the draft.

THE DRAFT.

It appears that several States are much further behind in raising their quotas of troops under the new calls than has been represented. It is probable that there will be very few where drafting, either for the first three hundred thousand, or at least for filling up the old regiments, will not have to be resorted to.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. CORCORAN.

Gen. CORCORAN arrived here this morning from New-York. In company, with Secretary SEWARD, he visited the War Department, to make arrangements for taking back his old regiment, and for prosecuting recruiting for his new brigade. He was received with the utmost kindness, and everything will be done to further his wishes. Subsequently the General visited the old Sixty-ninth, where he was, of course, uproariously received. He is expected to leave with the regiment for New-York sometime tomorrow. No doubt is entertained here that he will have his brigade fully recruited by the 1st of September.

GENERAL ORDER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

This Department announces to the Navy and Marine Corps the death of Rear-Admiral GEORGE C. READ. He died at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, of which institution he was Governor, on Friday, Aug. 22. Admiral READ was a native of Ireland, but entered the service of the United States in 1804. For more than half a century, he has everywhere, and upon all occasions where duty called him, upheld the flag and maintained the rights and honor of the country. He breathed his last in her service, unwavering in his patriotism and in his attachment to the Union. As a mark of respect, it is hereby ordered that the flags at the several Navy-yards and Naval Stations be hoisted at half-mast, and that thirteen minute guns be fired at meridian on the day after the receipt of this order, and that officers of the Navy and of the Marine Corps wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 22, 1862.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Master PETER HAYS, of Islip, L. I., has been made Acting Volunteer Lieutenant for gallant conduct.

Acting Master's Mate A. G. STEBBINS has been made an Ensign, and ordered to the steamer *Monticello*.

THE TRIBUNE AND THE TAX LIST.

The statement in the *Tribune's* Washington dispatches, that the TIMES' list of tax appointments for New-York and Brooklyn was procured by any breach of confidence, direct or implied, is simply and purely untrue. It was certainly unfortunate for the *Tribune* that it did not get the list as speedily as the TIMES, but it is a very cheap style of newspaper enterprise to attempt remedying such a difficulty by trying to discredit the news of others. The accuracy of the *Tribune's* tardy information on the subject may be judged from its statement that the President had not yet opened the package of New-York appointments. Before that statement was transmitted, the President had signed the commission of every man whose name was included in the TIMES list of appointments for New-York and Brooklyn. Subsequently a change was determined on in one case, and a new commission was made out and signed for A. M. WOOD, in the First District. With this change, the appointments are all formally made as announced in last Saturday's TIMES.

TAX APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments under the Tax law have been made for the State of Rhode Island:

First District—L. B. FRIEZE, of Providence, Collector; THOMAS G. TURNER, of Warren, Assessor.

Second District—WM. P. BRAYTON, of Warwick, Collector; WM. A. PIERCE, of Johnston, Assessor.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH GUATEMALA.

The Postal Convention has been concluded between the United States and Guatemala, providing for the regular exchange of mails by the ordinary route of communication, *viâ* the Isthmus of Panama. The arrangement goes into operation on the 1st of September, 1862—New-York and San Francisco being the offices of exchange on the side of the United States, and Guatemala City the exchange office on the side of Guatemala.

VIOLATION OF THE BLOCKADE.

The schooner *Sidney Jones*, of Baltimore, has been brought hither by the gunboat *Resolute*, captured on the Rappahannock for a violation of the blockade.

GEN. PHELPS' RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

The *Intelligencer* of this morning states that the resignation of Gen. PHELPS, of Gen. BUTLER'S Department, was promptly accepted as soon as it arrived, and that it had been determined beforehand to recall him.

NOT SERENADED.

It had been intended to serenade ORESTES A. BROWNSON this evening, at Willard's, and a speech was expected on the current questions of the war, but some difficulty occurred in making the arrangements, and so Mr. BROWNSON'S friends decided to postpone the affair.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Acting Adjutant MURDOCK, of the Sixty-sixth Ohio, committed suicide last night at Alexandria, by blowing his brains out with a pistol. He was ill with fever, but was not expected to be delirious till the fatal deed was committed.

CAPT. GOULDING NOT KILLED.

Capt. GOULDING was taken prisoner in a recent skirmish in Virginia—not killed, as reported last night.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF ALEXANDRIA.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN P. SLOUGH has been appointed Military Governor of Alexandria, Va.

CAPTAIN DOWNEY'S RECEPTION.

GREAT TURN-OUT OF FIREMEN.

Banquet at the House of Engine No. 34, and Speeches of Chief Decker, Foreman Holley, and Capt. Downey.

Our readers well remember the interest which the prominent members of the New-York Fire Department took in the raising, organizing and equipping of the Ellsworth Fire Zouaves, or, as they became properly known, the Eleventh New-York Volunteers. Each Company strived its utmost to raise recruits, to provide them with all the requirements of camp and field, and to make them, so far as externals went, the model soldiers from New-York State.

One of the most active, energetic, successful and valuable workers was

CAPT. JOHN DOWNEY,

a member of Engine Co. No. 34, the "Harry Howard" Company, and also of the Eighth Ward Police. His efforts were so palpably serviceable that it was deemed eminently proper to intrust him with the command of a company, and as a duly commissioned Captain he left this City, having been presented with a sword, sash, and brace of revolvers.

His Company was one of the best drilled and disciplined in the regiment, and won, not only from Col. ELLSWORTH, who, with all his faults of impetuosity and rashness, was a judge of drill and efficiency, but also from Maj.-Gen. McDOWELL, at that time a Major in the army and the mustering-in officer at Washington, the highest commendation.

At the famous Bull Run skedaddle, where the Zouaves did so well, Capt. DOWNEY'S Company was conspicuous for coolness and bravery, and it was in one of the desperate rallies made by that ill-fated but heroic regiment, that DOWNEY, who was leading his men forward, inspiring them by the cry of "*Remember the New-York Fire Department*," was taken prisoner.

Since that time, now thirteen months ago, he has been kept a prisoner, at times ill-treated by the chivalry of the South, again jeered by recusant friends of days gone by, now raised in spirits by the prospect of a speedy release, only again to be laughed at and sent further South to more inconvenient confinement, poorer fare and more brutal treatment. Capt. DOWNEY is reported by Gen. CORCORAN, by Col. BENEDICT and others who shared his trials, to have borne up manfully, to have at no time begged for release, for comforts or for amelioration of treatment. Steadily, firmly, nobly and with stern patriotism he conducted himself so that, in the end, he won the respect even of the jailors and the love of his fellow-prisoners.

He was released with Gen. CORCORAN, but as yet has not been promoted.

He was to have come on with Gen. CORCORAN and participated in the grand ovation of Friday last, but urgent business with the Secretary of War detained him, and the preparations which his old friends of the Fire Department had made for his reception were of no avail.

On Sunday he reached Newark, New-Jersey, where, until yesterday, he was the guest of Engine Company No. —.

The Chief Engineer called a meeting of the Board of Engineers as follows:

To the Board of Assistant Engineers:

GENTLEMEN: You are most respectfully requested to assemble at the Chief's office, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to join in the reception of Capt. JOHN DOWNEY, late of Engine Company No. 34, and to make suitable arrangements for the parade of the Department. JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer.

And Mr. HOLLEY, the Foreman of Engine Co. No. 34, issued the following invitation to the members of the Department generally:

To the Members of the New-York Fire Department:

The members of the New-York Fire Department are most respectfully requested to unite with us in the reception of Capt. JOHN DOWNEY, late a prisoner in Richmond. Those who desire to join in the above reception will assemble at Washington Parade Ground on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The whole to be under the direction of the Chief-Engineer and his Assistants.

ANDREW HOLLEY,
Foreman Engine Company No. 34.

Committee—Chas. Miller, Chairman; John Cunanah, Lewis J. Parker, John Mack and Samuel M. Thompson.

In compliance with the foregoing, the Department very generally assembled at the specified time and place, in full fire rig, viz.: black pants, red shirt and fire-cap, and without apparatus.

Preceded by a fine band, they marched to the Jersey City Ferry, at the foot of Cortlandt-street, and patiently waited the coming of their guest. Boat after boat, load after load, train after train, but not a sign of DOWNEY was made manifest until two hours after the specified time, during which delay, in sundry and divers innocent but cheerful games, the gay and festive fire-laddies amused their weary selves.

Chief DECKER, with his full Board of Assistants, was there, as were also the members of the former Eighth Ward Police, who, together with the members of Engine No. 34, formed the grand body guard.

When Capt. DOWNEY did come he was met by the Chief and the Foreman, at which time a few complimentary, congratulatory and explanatory remarks were passed, when the Captain, the Chief, the Foreman and a fellow-prisoner entered the patriotically-decorated and four-horse-drawn barouche, and passed on amid the enthusiastic cheers of thousands.

The line of march was as indicated in yesterday's TIMES, up Broadway to Union-square, down the Bowery to New Canal-street, through Canal to Hudson, and up Hudson to Christopher.

The streets were crowded—the people were demonstrative of joy and gladness—the scene was truly grand—and the procession reflected great credit on the Department.

At about 8 o'clock the head of the procession, with the heads respectively of the Department and Engine No. 34, reached Christopher-street, in which, near the Seventh-avenue, the Engine House is located.

The scene at this point was very beautiful. The street was festooned and garlanded with parti-colored Chinese lanterns, the Engine House was brilliantly illuminated, all the neighboring houses were one blaze of light, and twenty thousand people swarmed to see it. "Welcome, Brave DOWNEY;" "Brave DOWNEY, Welcome;" "In you we have a noble Representative;" "Welcome, Brave DOWNEY, Home Again;" "How Are You, JOHN DOWNEY?" and other apparently pertinent and personal transparencies, cheerfulized the scene, and noted the joy with which his old comrades of the rope received him.

The interior of the house was also beautifully decorated with flags, &c., while "in an upper room" was spread, in a bounteous and most tempting manner, a long table, with the choicest of viands, the rarest of wines and the ripest of fruit.

Shortly—very—after the arrival of Capt. DOWNEY, there assembled around the table Chief DECKER and his Assistants, Foreman HOLLEY and the various officers of the company, Inspector CARPENTER, Capt. E. W. JENKINS, of the Ninety-ninth New-York Volunteers, a returned prisoner, and several members of the Press.

After the ordinary hands-shaking and congratulations through which all lions are passed,

CHIEF DECKER

called the meeting to order, and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The Foreman of Howard Engine Company No. 34 has requested me to return the sincere thanks of the company to the Board of Engineers, and all those who have participated in this truly glorious reception of Capt. DOWNEY. [Applause and cheers for Capt. DOWNEY.] There can be no doubt, gentlemen, that we have something to be proud of. I feel myself, as head of the active portion of the Department, that this is one of the proudest moments of my official life. [Applause.] I feel proud, in common with you all, in knowing that our guest to-day is one of our representative men. [A VOICE—"That's so," and applause.] He went forth to fight for the flag of his and of our country, and we feel proudest of all that we should have had such a man to represent us; a man who, amidst the din of battle, the roar of cannon and musketry, disregarding his own life, and absorbed in the cause in which he was engaged, said to the First Fire Zouaves, "Remember, boys, the Fire Department is looking upon you to-day." That, gentlemen, shows the devotion of the man to the service in which he had been so many years engaged. [Applause.] I have known Mr. DOWNEY twelve years—perhaps all of you have known him long. We all have known him as an efficient and active member of the Fire Department. [Applause.] I feel proud, gentlemen, to be here on this occasion, and only regret that I have not proper words at command to express my sentiments at greater length. In behalf of the Board of Engineers and of the Fire Department, I tender Engine Company No. 34 our hearty thanks for their attention on this occasion, and heartily join with them in welcoming the brave Capt. DOWNEY once more among his old friends. [Cheers for Capt. DOWNEY.]

After this, the gentlemen nearest the table began to enjoy the fruits of the earth and the various eatables prepared by the hospitable No. 34, when

FOREMAN ANDREW HOLLEY

begged a moment's indulgence, and said:

GENTLEMEN: In behalf of the members of Engine Company No. 34, we welcome you all on this occasion, and appreciate your readiness to do honor to our old associate, Capt. DOWNEY. All I have now to say is that you look as if you would like to take a bite, and we had better begin at once. [Laughter and applause.]

Cries were then made for "DOWNEY," and in response

CAPT. DOWNEY,

who was received with three cheers, said:

GENTLEMEN: This reception is entirely unexpected and far more extensive than I ever expected to be the recipient of from my old friends of the Fire Department and the Police Department. I have been an old member of the Fire Department—serving upwards of fifteen years—and am also well known as a member of the Police Department. Yet, I assure you that while I duly appreciate this kindness, I cannot find words to express my feelings, but be assured I do not the less appreciate the welcome. I thank you for it. All that I have undergone has been for the cause of our God-blessed country, for which I feel proud to suffer. I would undergo it again in the same cause. [Great applause.] Gentlemen, I again thank you for your cordial greeting.

After this, "fall to" was the order of the night; and until quite early this morning, Capt. DOWNEY was toasted and *fêted*. Engine No. 34's hospitality was enjoyed and appreciated, and the good wishes of the Fire Department were again and again pledged to the guest of the night.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Senator Pomeroy of Kansas Appointed to Organize the Movement—His Address to the Colored People.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 25.

Senator S. C. POMEROY has, by request of the President consented to organize emigration parties of free colored persons, for settlement in Central America, and been commissioned accordingly. This gentleman's former experience in organizing emigrant expeditions for the settlement of Kansas and Colorado, affords a guarantee of a happy consummation of his present plans. The Government proposes to send out the emigrants in good steamships, and provide them with all the necessary implements of labor, and also sustenance until they can gather a harvest.

The following address, prepared by Senator POMEROY, has been sanctioned by the President:

To the Free Colored People of the United States:

The hour has now arrived in the history of your settlement upon this Continent when it is within your own power to take one step that will secure, if successful, the elevation, freedom and social position of your race upon the American Continent. The President of the United States has already signified his desire to carry out fully, in the letter and spirit of the late act of Congress, the desire of the National Legislature, which made an appropriation to facilitate your emigration and settlement in some favorable locality outside of these States; and at his request I have consented, and agreed with him to aid you in organizing this emigration, and in selecting a locality that will be valuable and attractive to your people in itself, as well as give the promise to you and to us that it shall be a suitable location for a great, free and prosperous people. I now address you as one awake to this momentous revolution in American history, alive also to your interest in this conflict of arms, whereby you are led to hope that in this unsettling of established institutions your people may go free. This, then, is the hour for you to make one earnest effort to secure your own social position and independence, by coöperating with those who now reach out their hands to aid you. I ask you to do this by the pride you may have to make another exhibition to the world of the valor, heroism and virtue of the colored race; by the love you may have for your struggling and oppressed people now among us, as well by the hopes you may indulge of making smooth and prosperous the pathway of coming generations.

I propose, on the 1st day of October next, to take with me one hundred colored men as pioneers in this movement, who, with their families, may equal the number of 500 souls, and for whose benefit the appropriations in the acts of Congress referred to were made. The President will provide us the means of transportation, and the protection of the settlement. Being familiar with organizing and settling the early emigration to my own State, (Kansas.) I indulge the hope that that experience may be made serviceable to you. I am in earnest for the welfare of your people, present and prospective. I want you to consider this as an auspicious period for you. If this travail and pain of the nation becomes the birthday of your freedom, let us plant you free and independent beyond the reach of the power that has oppressed you. Consider this as an opening by the wisdom of Divine Providence when you are called of God to go with me to a country which your oppressed people are soon to receive for their inheritance.

I propose to examine, and if found satisfactory and promising to settle you at Chirique, in New-Grenada, (with the approval of the Government,) only about one week's sail from Washington, D. C. All persons of the African race, of sound health, who desire to take with me the lead in this work, will please send their names, their number, sex, and ages of the respective members of their families, and their Post-office address to me, at the City of Washington, D. C. No white person will be allowed as a member of the colony. I want mechanics and laborers, earnest, honest and sober men, for the interests of a generation, it may be of mankind, are involved in the success of this experiment, and with the approbation of the American people, and under the blessing of Almighty God, it cannot, it shall not, fail.

S. C. POMEROY, United States Senate.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.—The Winter Garden Theatre, handsomely refitted and redecorated throughout, was opened last evening for the Fall and Winter season under the management of Mr. JACKSON, whose direction of its fortunes during the past year was crowned with such remarkable success. The house looks all the better for the freshening up it has received. Its walls no longer reflect a dubious shade of dingy red, dismal to the view of artistic male creatures, and ruinous to the complexion of lovely woman; but are tinted with a softening shade of delicate blue, judiciously relieved and brightened with a liberal amount of golden ornament. New curtains—blue and yellow—festoon the private boxes; a new and noise-subduing carpet mitigates the horrors of the middle passage that leads down to the orchestra stalls; new matting pervades the lobbies, within and without; the seats, in parquette and circle, have been beaten and brushed till they look rather better than new; and, in short, in every reasonable way, the entire premises have been made to assume as clean, brilliant and generally attractive an appearance as a fastidious but discriminating public can possibly desire.

Special acknowledgment, too, should be allowed for improvements in the manner of illuminating the auditorium. Henceforth there will be light enough up to the very back of the parquette, as well as in the immediate neighborhood of the stage. Frequent visitors to the place will also be glad to know that the unsightly little balconies, filled with faded flowers, with which Mr. BOURCICAULT, in a momentary paroxysm of bad taste, spoiled the sweep of the dress circle, have been removed; and that the names of illustrious play-writers and actors still bedeck every available panel, for the edification, or bewilderment, of people imperfectly acquainted with the personal history of the drama.

The play last evening was the "Hunchback," with a distribution of characters very little changed from that of last season. Miss BATEMAN was the *Julia*—a part in which she has achieved more unquestionable triumphs than in any other of her repertory; Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., was the *Master Walter*; Mr. EDWIN ADAMS, *Sir Thomas Clifford*; Mr. LEWIS BAKER, *Modus*; Mr. DAVIDGE, *Fathom*; and Mrs. CHANFRAU, *Helen*. Of course the piece was excellently performed and generally applauded. The audience was large and encouragingly enthusiastic. It will be repeated this evening.

PROSPECTS OF THE OPERA.—There is no doubt that ULLMAN—irrepressible of *impressarii*—has safely landed TITIENS, the magnificent, after fishing for her with a perseverance worthy so great a cause, through weary, anxious months. Mdlle TITIENS is acknowledged in Europe as the first of lyric *tragediennes*. Since GRISI lost her voice and CRUVELLI gained a Baron, no one on the Italian stage has created so marked a sensation as an interpreter of vocal passion and intensity. M. ULLMAN promises to introduce her to the New-York public, at the Academy of Music, early in November. Previous to her arrival he will give a series of operas, in which a Mdlle CORDIER will make her *debût* here, and Brignoli, Formes, Amodio and Susini come to gather fresh laurels.

Gen. Corcoran's Movements.

As was announced in Monday's paper Gen. CORCORAN went to Washington on Sunday night. His arrival is noted by telegraph to-day. He will remain so long as his presence is needed in perfecting the mustering out of the Sixty-ninth Militia Regiment, which he desires to bring home with him to serve as a nucleus for his new Brigade.

When he returns he will at once open recruiting offices through the City.

He will attend three theatrical representations; one at Mr. FLORENCE'S, "Wallack's;" one at Mr. WHEATLEY'S, "Niblo's," and one at the "Bowery." Mr. FLORENCE, to see whom he has engaged to go first, will present an attractive farce entertainment including a patriotic medley written expressly for the occasion by a well known literary gentleman, for years connected with the Press.

Gen. CORCORAN'S health is decidedly good, though he is somewhat fatigued by his continued exertions.

The Santiago de Cuba—A Correction.

A publication appeared in the TIMES on the 29th May last, in relation to the alleged capture of a merchant vessel by the U. S. steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, and of which prize the commander of the war steamer *Petronila* requested a release on the ground that she was captured in the waters of the Island of Cuba, and it being further stated that the American commander had answered by a flat refusal, and that thereupon the commander of the *Petronila* threatened to fire on the *Santiago de Cuba*, the commander of which replied that he might do as he pleased, and thereupon the commander of the *Petronila* had returned to Havana for new orders.

In consequence of the said publication the commander of the *Petronila*, ROMVALDO MARTINEZ VIÑALET, addressed a communication to the editor of the *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, under date of the 3d inst., to the effect that the whole statement in the TIMES was without foundation; that in the course of his cruise on the coasts of Cuba he not only had no encounter with the *Santiago de Cuba*, but did not even see her cruising in those waters.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 828, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON—Scarcity of Arms—List of Line Officers in the Navy—The President's Letter to HORACE GREELEY—Mr. SEWARD and Foreigners Subject to the Draft.

FROM VIRGINIA.—Movement of Gen. POPE—Safe Withdrawal of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Forces from James River—Description of the Battle of Slaughter Mountain, with Lists of Killed and Wounded.

EUROPEAN NEWS—With Interesting Letters from our Special Correspondents Abroad, and Extracts from our Foreign Exchanges.

LETTERS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE from all the Different Commands and Departments.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS—The Fight at Baton Rouge—Local Administration in New-Orleans—The People to be Disarmed—Breckinridge about to Renew the Attack.

CORCORAN AT HOME—The full Description of the Irish Patriot's Reception in Philadelphia and New-York.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND—Jeff. Davis' Message—Meeting of the Rebel Congress—Narrative of a Northern Lady.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of the utmost interest and value.

Secretary.—An institution of high character, in this City, requires an experienced accountant, active and intelligent, of undoubted respectability and antecedents. Parties applying will please mention if any experience with banking or other institutions, and give full references. All communications will be considered strictly private. Address SECRETARY, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with RUPTURE OR HERNIA. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

BETTS.—In Edgartown, Mass., on Monday, Aug. 25, EMILY, the wife of William M. Betts, and youngest daughter of the late Henry J. Sanford, in the 25th year of her age.

CHOATE.—In Yorkville, on Thursday, Aug. 21, FREDERICK C., youngest son of David and Amanda Choate, aged 1 year, 10 months and 16 days.

His remains were entombed in Greenwood.

Farewell, my darling baby boy;
Thou hast left us void and aching hearts,
And gone to reap eternal joy
In that land where pain and sickness hath no part.

Two short years thou hast filled our hearts with joy
Now, alas, thy form we no longer see;
So fare thee well my darling baby boy,
Though art happy in eternity.

GAGE.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, Aug. 24, FRED. S. GAGE, youngest son of G. W. and Sarah Gage, aged 4 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of G. W. Gage, No. 130 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, Aug. 26.

HERRING.—On Sunday, Aug 24, Miss ELIZABETH HERRING, daughter of the late Abraham Herring.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, at the residence of her brother, Elbert Herring, Esq., No 31 East 28th-st., on Tuesday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to the family vault at Greenwood.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 25, after a lingering illness, ARTHUR MILLER, son of the late Arthur G. Miller, in the 23d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his uncles, Henry Fisher and George Wotherspoon, are invited to attend his funeral, from Christ Church, corner of Harrison and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 3½ P. M., without further invitation.

QUINN.—In this City, after a lingering illness, which was borne with Christian fortitude, THOMAS WILLIAM QUINN, aged 31 years, 7 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 126 White-st., at 1 P. M. on Wednesday, the 27th inst.

SKIDDY.—In Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 25, ALICE DEY SKIDDY, youngest daughter of Capt. Wm. Skiddy, aged 15 years.

Funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on board the schr. *Maggie Van Dusen*, on Saturday morning, Aug. 23, DAVID SMITH, of Leed's Point, N. J.

Capt. Thos. Garwood, the commander of the vessel, reports that the case was one of cholera morbus. The remains will be buried at Aquia Creek, whither the vessel was bound. He was a seaman, 21 years of age, and is a single man; his parents living at Leed's Point, N. J.

☞ New Jersey papers please copy.

WILLIAMS.—In Castleton, Staten Island, on Sunday, Aug. 24, Miss SARAH G. WILLIAMS.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 26, at 2 o'clock, at the Reformed Dutch Church, at Port Richmond, Staten Island. The steamboat leaves Pier No. 18, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 12½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 401.—Aug. 25, 1862.
10, 21, 20, 17, 23, 32, 69, 14, 76, 16, 35, 44, 5.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 402.—Aug. 25, 1862.
40, 27, 41, 42, 65, 57, 11, 24, 47, 35, 44, 18.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 349.—Aug. 25, 1862.
23, 10, 9, 65, 32, 42, 35, 16, 8, 77, 33, 27, 48.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 312.—Aug. 25, 1862.
6, 45, 16, 3, 70, 14, 40, 39, 27, 34, 59, 58.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

WAR MEETING.

The citizens of New-York are requested to assemble in the Park, surrounding the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

The time for Discussion is past, the hour for Action has come.

The country needs all the zeal, all the power, and all the loyal feeling of its citizens, native and adopted.

The great duties which call for action at this moment, are:

First—To fill up the Veteran Regiments of New-York Volunteers.

Second—To make full response to the State call for New Regiments.

Third—To organize and fill up the Corcoran Brigade before the month expires.

Our sister cities challenge us to the discharge of these duties; let the answer be worthy of the Commercial Metropolis.

Come together, then, people of New-York, give your means, your strong arms, and your resolute hearts, to put down Rebellion, and to uphold the Flag of the Union.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1862.

George Opdyke,
Peter Cooper,
Abram Wakeman,
Richard Busteed,
Robert T. Haws,
John A. Sturges, Jr.,
James W. Farr,
Samuel S. Wykoff,
Frederick Kapp,
Prosper M. Wetmore,
Wm. Orton,
Charles Gould,
Richard D. Lathrop,
Nehemiah Knight,
Jeremiah Burns,
John A. Pullen,
Henry Hill,
John E. Develin,
And 2 000 others.

WEDDING CARDS

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY—OF ALL descriptions; Gold Watches in hunting cases, for ladies, as low as $28 each, warranted correct time-keepers, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.,
formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS, COL. GURNEY.—Last chance for the Bounty before drafting. Recruits wanted for Company C. Uniforms, rations and quarters furnished immediately. Apply to E. H. WEYMAN, Jr., Recruiting Officer, No. 15 3d-av.

DRAFT INSURANCE AGENCY OF FREDERIC DANNE, NO. 96 BROADWAY.
KISSAM & TAYLOR, SPECIAL PARTNERS.
CASH CAPITAL, $30,000.

I am now prepared to receive applications, (until the day of draft in September, in the City of New-York,) from persons for substitutes under the pending draft. The above amount of capital has been paid in, in cash, by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, as Special Partners, and arrangements have been made to supply persons drafted in September, 1862, with substitutes. Premium $100. Applicants must sign the articles of agreement.

FREDERIC DANNE, No. 96 Broadway,
Office of the Gallatin Insurance Company.

REFERENCES.—National Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION
No. 81 Nassau-st.
Company D,
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY,
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.

You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.

To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.

$90 bounty paid after being mustered in.

Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.

Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding,
Late First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.
First Lieutenant, J. H. GOODELL.
Second Lieutenant, THOS. A. HENRY.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.
AMERICANS, TO THE FRONT RANK!

JARED MAXON having been duly authorized to raise a Company, it is presumed that there is a class of patriotic young men in New-York who desire to enlist in the service of their country, with the intent to render distinguished service in the field; and under officers who have a regard (in recruiting) to the selection of that class, as well as whose moral qualifications would render them agreeable companions in arms.

Such, and none others, are wanted immediately for this Company. Non-commissioned officers selected from the most efficient in the ranks. An advance, as bounty and pay of $90 will be paid to each recruit on or before being mustered into the service of the United States.

Pay and subsistence commences on enlistment.

All those desirous of enlisting are solicited to call and enroll themselves immediately, at the office, No. 395 West-st., corner of 10th-st.

Capt. J. MAXON, Recruiting Officer.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.
$90, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.
$25 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.
$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL.
$40 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.
RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A WEEK,
given immediately to families.

Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.

$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND,
at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one on bringing in a recruit, when he swears in.

Experienced officers and the best of treatment guaranteed.

One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men still wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.

Apply at No. 183 Essex-st., New-York, to
Capt. WM. W. BADGER.
First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S ZOUAVES.
FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.

Co. H, (Capt. JOHN D. HEARN,) requires twenty more young men to complete its number. This being the only truly Irish regiment now organizing in the State, young Irishmen about to enlist had better join it, and serve under the green flag. The regiment is intended to be exclusively Irish.

Recruits enlisting in this company will receive
$100 from the United States.
$50 from the State of New-York.
$25 from the City and County.
$13, one month's pay in advance.
Of which, $90 will be paid down, on passing muster.
Recruiting office corner Leonard and Centre sts.
JOHN D. HEARN, Captain.
RICHARD OULAHAN, First Lieutenant.
JAMES A. SULLIVAN, Second Lieutenant.
Good tools will do good work.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.
COL. PETER McDERMOTT.
Adj. GEORGE W. WARNER.
Headquarters No. 446 Broadway.

This Regiment is now organizing under the auspices of the District Committee appointed by Gov. Morgan.

To men desirous of serving their country "in this, her hour of trial," superior inducements are offered. In addition to receiving the bounty and advance pay, each recruit has the satisfaction of knowing that he will be commanded by tried and experienced officers. To facilitate recruiting, on and after Monday, Aug. 18, the Headquarters will be open for the transaction of business until 10 P. M.

ENLIST AT ONCE, IF YOU WOULD SECURE THE BOUNTY AND AVOID THE DRAFT.
HEADQUARTERS AT NO. 446 BROADWAY.
CAMP AT TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

SUBSTITUTES.
UNION SUBSTITUTE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1862.

This Company, having made all their arrangements to provide substitutes for fifty persons liable to draft, are now ready to receive applicants. Rate of premium will be fixed in accordance with the quota to be drafted, compared with the number of persons liable to be drafted in the locality of the applicant.

Parties out of the City will be informed of the rate of their locality by return mail. Office No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 12. WM. M. VAN WAGENEN, Sec'y.

References, by permission, Bliss, Williams & Co., Bankers, No. 4 Pine-st.

CONSTITUTIONAL GUARD.
Capt. J. MAXON, Commanding.

$10 cash in hand over and above all State and Government bounties will be paid to each good able-bodied man of temperate habits who shall enlist in said company, now attached to the Sixty-first Regiment, in the field, Col. F. C. BARLOW, Commanding, until said company shall be filled up. Capt. J. MAXON, Recruiting Officer.

WM. H. J. STRATTON, First Lieutenant.

Recruiting station No. 600 Broadway, and 395 West-st.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.
Brig.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES Commanding.
$30 additional bounty by private subscription.
$82 paid immediately after mustering.
$100 before leaving the State.
$75 when mustered out of service.
Recruiting Office, No. 383 4th-av.
First-Lieut. LOVELL PURDY, Jr.,
Recruiting Officer.

ARMY SUBSTITUTES.
U. S. ARMY AND NAVY BANKING OFFICE.—The undersigned has completed arrangements for providing substitutes for persons who are liable to be drafted under the last orders of the Secretary of War. The enrollment is now being taken for the draft, which has been ordered to be made on Sept. 3d.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND,
Army and Navy Agent, 4 Broad, one door from Wall-st.

SEVENTY-NINTH HIGHLANDERS.
Recruits wanted to fill up the ranks of this gallant old regiment, now on their way to Richmond. A few able-bodied men can now join, and receive the extra bounty, which will be paid on being mustered into the service. Recruiting office, No. 493 Broadway, corner Broome.

Lieut.-Col. D. MORRISON.

THE DRAFTS TO FILL THE FIRST AND SECOND REQUISITION OF 600,000 MEN.

The undersigned for $100 insures parties against drafts in the State of New-York. If drafted will furnish a substitute according to law.

D. P. WEBSTER, Insurance Broker,
Office No. 212 Broadway, Room No. 5.

THE FIFTH NEW-YORK,
DURYEE'S ZOUAVES,

Are still in want of more recruits. None but first-class men taken. Additional Bounties. Headquarters removed to Mozart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

MAJ. H. D. HULL, } Recruiting
CAPT. G. CARR, } Officers.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1862.

THE OFFICERS OF BANKS AND INSURANCE Companies, and proprietors of hotels, stores and manufactories, will promote their own convenience, and greatly facilitate the labors of the enrolling officers, by preparing for their use, so that they may be ready when called for, lists of all persons employed or permanently residing in their respective establishments, specifying name, occupation, size and place of residence. Under the system adopted no apprehension need be entertained that this course will lead to a second enrollment of clerks and others who may have been already enrolled where they reside.

WM. HENRY ANTHON,
Judge-Advocate-Gen. and Chief Enrolling Officer.

ATTENTION, RECRUITS.—LOOK TO YOUR own interests while devoting your services to your country! Fourth Battery New-York State Artillery, Capt. JAMES E. SMITH. This Battery is now in the field, and was in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks and Malvern Hills. Sixty good men are wanted to fill the ranks. No trenches to dig—no musket drill—no knapsacks or heavy loads to carry. Good pay, good rations, and good officers. Ten dollars extra, beside all Government bounties, will be paid, cash in hand, to all recruits enlisting in this Battery, at the recruiting station No. 389 Hudson-st., by order of the 9th Ward Committee. Corporal JOHN A. THOMPSON,
Recruiting Officer.

ARMY SUBSTITUTE ASSOCIATION, No. 168 Broadway.—The undersigned, by the payment of $100 by any person previous to the pending draft, are prepared to provide a substitute in case said person should be drafted.

A. W. PLATT, for the Association.

Refer, by permission, to
Mr. George Ellis, Cashier Bank Commonwealth.
Messrs. Benedict Bros., No. 5 Wall-st.
Mr. Gardiner Chapin, Dime Savings Bank.
Mr. A. Archer, Bank State of New-York.

CAVALRY SABRES.—1,150 SABRES IN GOOD order, for sale cheap, or would be exchanged for real estate or merchandise. Apply to ÆTNA STEEL WORKS, Warren-st., Jersey City, N. J.

MILITARY.

HARK!! THE LONG ROLL!!!
TURN OUT THE GUARD!

Wanted, about 30 men, able-bodied, to fill up Company G, Senatorial Regiment, Col. CONK commanding. This Company is officered by Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES, formerly of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.; Lieut. DUDLEY W. HAYNES, formerly of Company G, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.; and Lieut. A. V. BERGEN, formerly of Company B, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.

Clothing and quarters furnished immediately. We promise that every man shall be as well taken care of as in any other organization, and have all the advantages of bounties, &c.

Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES,
Recruiting Officer, at City Armory,
Corner of Henry and Cranberry sts., Brooklyn.

ARMY SUBSTITUTES WANTED.—TWO hundred able-bodied men wanted—aliens preferred. Apply on the first floor, in Reade-st. L. BALLARD & CO., No. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

LIFE OF GEN. N. P. BANKS.
THE MAN WHO EXCELS IN EVERYTHING.
A GREAT GENERAL,
A BELOVED GOVERNOR,
A POPULAR SPEAKER
Of the House.

"THE BOBBIN BOY."

Yes, this famous man whom all are praising was once a poor Bobbin Boy, and he has risen to be what he is by his own efforts, by constant study. Boys, read "THE BOBBIN BOY." It will show you how to become what he is. It is a true story.

Price 75 cents. Sold by all Booksellers.
J. E. TILTON & CO.,
Publishers.

BLAKEMAN & MASON,
No. 21 Murray-st., New-York,
Have just published
THE ORPHEUS C. KERR PAPERS,
Giving a full and elaborate history of the memorable and valiant
MACKEREL BRIGADE,
with the exploits of Captain Villiam Brown Eskevire, Captain Bob Shorty, Captain Samyule Sa-mith, and the Anatomical Cavalry. The whole presenting a complete Satirical History of the War, or a succinct
MILITARY BURLESQUE.
1 Vol., 12mo. 384 pages. $1.

DON'T BE DRAFTED.—READ THE UNITED STATES MILITIA LAWS—Published in pamphlet form, and then file your exemption papers. Ask any newsdealer for Dawley's edition. Single copies 6 cents. Mailed on receipt of price. T. R. DAWLEY, publisher, corner Reade and Centre sts., New-York.

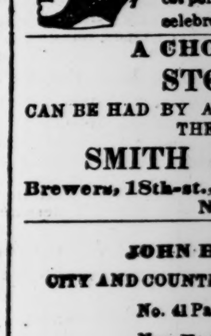
LITTLE MAC'S LAST CHANGE OF BASE.
See WILKES' SPIRIT.

APPEAL TO THE DEMOCRACY ON THE WAR. See WILKES' SPIRIT.

LITTLE MAC'S LAST CHANGE OF BASE.
See WILKES' SPIRIT.

APPEAL TO THE DEMOCRACY ON THE WAR. See WILKES' SPIRIT.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in great perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

A CHOICE LOT OF
STOCK ALE
CAN BE HAD BY APPLYING IMMEDIATELY AT THE BREWERY.
SMITH & BROTHER,
Brewers, 18th-st., Between 7th and 8th avs., New-York.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

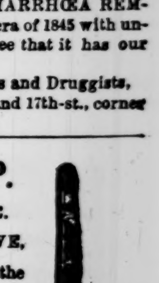
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c.
CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated VELPEAU'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY—used during and since the Cholera of 1845 with unfailing success. Sold by druggists. See that it has our signature on the wrapper.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.

P. P. P. P.



PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

NOTICE.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—SEA-SICKNESS CURED.—Let us whisper in the ears of all who go down to the sea in ships, that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS positively, immediately and infallibly cure nausea at sea. Brandy has been tried within, plasters have been tried without—a thousand nostrums have been recommended for this most depressing and overwhelming drawback on the pleasures of a sea voyage. They have all failed—utterly failed. But the proprietors of Hostetter's Bitters stake their reputation on the efficacy of the preparation as a means of calming and strengthening the nauseated stomach during the stormiest voyage. It is certain to act in one of two ways: it may either stay the perturbed stomach at once, and restore the appetite for food, or it may cause a discharge of the contents of the organs, to be followed almost instantly by an entire relief from sea-sickness, and a renewed relish for the good things of life. That it will effect the desired object in one of these ways, is as certain as that morn will follow midnight.

No landsman, and above all no lady, should go to sea without a supply of Hostetter's Bitters—the purest tonic and the most powerful restorative extant.

A FAIR WARNING.—FOR THE PRESENT we shall continue to sell men's and boys' best 3 and 4-ply linen

COLLARS

at $1 20 per dozen, or 10 cents each, (*warranted* same as are sold everywhere at $2 50.) Also, an immense stock, new styles, very rich, Paris

NECK TIES

positively at *just half* the usual prices. Splendid ties, both black and fancy, at 15, 25 and 35 cents. *Richest and most expensive ties imported, at 50 cents.* DEALERS SUPPLIED at prices which no other house in New-York can *possibly* name. Ladies' and gents' *pure linen* handkerchiefs. Ladies', from $1 to $4 50; gents', $2 to $6 per dozen. Suspenders, hosiery, gloves, under-shirts and drawers; *also, the best muslin shirt in New-York, at $2.* EXTRAORDINARY OFFER—We will send $10 worth or more to any part of the United States, the cash to be paid to the Express Company, *if the goods suit*; *if not*, they can be returned by *same express, at our expense.*

J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway.

IMPORTANT.

All articles for soldiers at Harrison's Landing under Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union camp, should be sent, at half rates, by THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE COLORED BY any person, in an elegant style, by the use of NEWTON'S Albumen Colors. For circulars of information, address J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston, sole agent for United States.

PERSONAL.

—We copy from the San Francisco *Bulletin* the following notice. When we state that the young officer referred to is the grand-son on one side, of the late Leonard Kip, Esq., many years ago President of the North River Bank, and, on the other side, of the late Isaac Lawrence, Esq., of this City, he will be acknowledged to be "an old New-Yorker." "After the battle of Williamsburgh, four officers of the regular army were recommended to headquarters as deserving brevets 'for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field.' One of these was the son of the Bishop of California, First Lieut. Lawrence Kip, of the Third Artillery, who is now Senior Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sumner, with the rank of Major. After the battle of Fair Oaks, there was another recommendation of seven regular officers from Sumner's Division, for their gallantry in that two days' fight, and in this list the name of Major Kip was again included for gallant conduct. In the last decisive bayonet charge, which Gen. Sumner led in person, and which broke the ranks of the enemy, Maj. Kip rode at his side, under the heavy fire of the Confederate line, and escaped unhurt, his horse only being wounded. Since then, he has been through the seven days' severe fighting before Richmond, where Gen. Sumner was wounded."

The friends of Rev. Dr. Chapin, of this City, have received advices by the last steamer to the effect that he arrived in Paris on the 14th inst., and immediately took his departure for Wiesbaden, by the advice of the celebrated Paris doctor, Trousseau, whom he consulted on his arrival there. The Doctor assured Mr. Chapin that he has no organic disease; that his troubles, which have principally taken the form of inflammatory rheumatism, are merely the result of exposure, overwork and fatigue, and that, although they may annoy him for some time to come, he thinks there is no doubt that he will become as well and strong as he ever was.

—Douglas E. Jerrold, son of the celebrated English author and wit, enlisted as a private in Capt. Hawkins company, Col. Porter's regiment, on the 8th of August. Mr. Jerrold occupied for five years, a responsible position in the British Commissariat, which he resigned for the purpose of taking up his abode in the United States. He served with distinction under Gen. Wm. Walker, in Nicaragua, during Walker's first expedition, but abandoned him as soon as he discovered that he proposed to play the tyrant.

—The Westchester (Penn.,) *Republican* says: "Gen. McCall reached home by private conveyance at a late hour Saturday, and was in his accustomed seat at the Episcopal Church, on Sunday. During divine service a fervent prayer of thanksgiving for his safety and return was offered, the effect of which upon the congregation was most effective and impressive. After service, the gallant soldier was surrounded by friends and neighbors, who gave him a heartfelt welcome."

—Another correspondent of the Chicago *Times* one T. M. Cook, has got himself into trouble by making incorrect statements regarding officers at Cairo. He denied the authorship of the letter attributed to him, but Gen. Tuttle gave him the alternative of producing the name of the individual who used his signature, or of following his colaborer, Mr. Isham, into close confinement. Which he chose has not yet been announced.

—The daughter of Mr. Geo. L. Van Sickle, a respectable farmer living near Newton, Sussex County, N. J., died a few evenings since from the effects of a drug administered to her by one George Drake, who had betrayed her and then attempted to produce an abortion. He gave her the drug while out riding with her, and it caused such intense agony that the shrieks of the poor girl were heard for a long distance. When Drake took her home, she was sinking so rapidly that she was unable to recognize her friends. She died soon after.

—Gen. Grant has taken in hand the correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, who has employed himself so busily in manufacturing reports of astounding rebel successes, and telegraphing them from Memphis. W. P. Isham is the name of this veracious chronicler, and he has been sent to Alton, Illinois, under orders that he shall be confined in the Penitentiary there until the war is over, unless he is sooner released.

—The New-Albany, Ind., *Ledger*, reports a model sword presentation, which transpired at Camp Noble, on Aug. 19. A member of the Sixty-sixth Regiment purchased a sword for Capt. Gerard, and Capt. J. H. Fawcett was deputed to present it. This the Capt. did, as follows: "Here John, is a sword." Capt. Gerard took it and replied: "I thank you; I'll see you again about it after I have tried it." The presentation and reply were both to the point.

—Upward of seventy persons applied for passes to leave the country at the Marshal's office yesterday—a large share of them wishing to go to Canada. Among the applicants were two Hungarian noblemen—Count Karolyi and Count Szecheni Bela—who leave in the steamship *Scotia* on Wednesday. They represent two of the oldest families of Hungary, and have held distinguished positions in their native land.

—The citizens of Oswego have presented Col. C. C. Marsh, of the Twentieth Illinois, who is a native of that town, with a sword, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his bravery at Fort Donelson and Shiloh.

—The son of Mr. Stever, of Louisville, Ky., aged seven years, died of hydrophobia, a few days ago. He was bitten six weeks since, and instead of calling in a physician, his parents relied upon the famous "mad stone."

—It is said that orders, bearing the signature of Jeff. Davis, as Secretary of War, are still to be seen posted in the buildings at West Point.

—Hon. C. B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse, with his wife and daughter, are spending a few days at Naushon, Mass.

— Mr. Hayter, who has been the organist of Trinity Church, in Boston, for twenty-five years, has been incapacitated by stroke of paralysis.

—Two reporters connected with the Philadelphia journals—W. M. Runkel, of the *Press*, and Asa Seward, of the *News*—have enlisted.

—The Newark *Advertiser* urges that Capt. C. S. Boggs—*Varuna* Boggs—should have been appointed to the command of the *New Ironsides*.

—Bishop McIlvaine has accepted the Presidency of the American Tract Society, to which he was elected in May last, while absent in Europe.

—Hon. Horace Maynard and Senator Preston King, addressed a war meeting at Ogdensburgh, on Tuesday evening.

—David Sheward, Editor of the *Constitution and Union*, published at Fairfield, Wisconsin, has been arrested by order of the Secretary of War.

—Major-Gen. Cadwalader is about to be assigned to an important command in the field.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Aug. 25, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 20 bbls. Ashes, 20,616 bbls. Flour, 443 bbls. and 120 bags Corn Meal, 160,534 bushels Wheat, 181,526 bushels Corn, 305 bushels Rye, 31,550 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 2,278 pkgs. Provisions, and 540 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been scarce and quiet, at $6 81¼@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 35 bags Maracaibo at 23½c., and 200 bags St. Domingo at 21c.@21¼c. ⅌ ℔., usual terms. The Government contract for 820,000 ℔s. Rio, (roasted and ground,) has been awarded at $27 72@$27 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Is in fair demand, and is very firm at 47c.@47½c. for Middling, ⅌ ℔. Sales, 1,300 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request, to-day, though the tendency of prices has been downward. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 13,200 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 85@$5 00; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 10@$5 40; chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western, inferior, to choice, at $4 80@$5 00; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 10@$6 20; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 55 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 85	@$5 00
Extra State	5 10	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	4 80	@ 5 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 10	@ 6 20
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is quiet and depressed; sales 1,050 bbls. at $5 25@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate request at drooping rates; sales 230 bbls. extra, at $5 10@$6 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $3 50@$3 55 for Jersey; $3 75 for Fairfax, $3 80 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 350 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy and lower, to-day, the export demand being very moderate. The reported sales since our last, comprise 161,000 bushels, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 52; White Western at $1 39@$1 40; Amber Western, $1 23@$1 34; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 27@$1 32; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 23@$1 24; Milwaukee Club, $1 16@$1 22; Chicago Spring, at $1 09@$1 19; White Kentucky, at $1 51; and Amber do., at $1 33; ⅌ bushel. Corn is less active, prime lots being scarce; prices are easier and irregular. Sales, since our last, 125,000 bushels, at 58c.@59c., for ordinary to fair shipping Mixed Western; 53c.@57c. for Eastern do.; 46c.@52c. for unsound do., do., and 62½c. for Yellow Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues scarce and wanted at 77c.@84c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are in lively demand, in part to arrive, including Canada, at 50c.@58c.; Western at 56c.@57½c., and State at 58c.@58½c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in good demand, at 65c.@80c., for shipment and local use, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in request at full prices, including last year's crop, at 15c.@21c. ⅌ ℔.

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, at former quotations.

MOLASSES—The day's movements have been unimportant. The Government contract for 24,000 gallons syrup has been awarded at 42c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally dull, yet quoted steady. Spirits Turpentine, $2 25 ⅌ gallon; Common Resin, $13 ⅌ 280 ℔s.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active, to-day, and prices are less buoyant. Sales 1,000 bbls., at $11 87½@$12 for Mess, and $10@$10 12½ for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in request at 5¾c.@6¼c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders ⅌ ℔. Bacon is salable and firm at 5½c.@7¾c. ⅌ ℔. Lard finds ready buyers at full rates: sales 1,350 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 8⅝c.@9¾c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is unchanged. Sales 500 bbls., at $14 87½@$15 12½ for Extra Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Plain Mess ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess $19 50@$21 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams $13 50@$14 75 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand, at 10c@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 12c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in request at 6½c.@8¾c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 240 bags East India, chiefly at $5 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s. The Government contract for 1,200,000 ℔s. Patna, (in oak barrels,) has been awarded at $6 70 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SPICES—Sales 800 bags Pimento on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been inactive, sales having been confined to 315 hhds., including Cuba at 7¾c.@8⅝c., and New-Orleans at 8⅝c.@9¾c. ⅌ ℔. The Government contract has been awarded on the following terms: 2,500 bbls. choice New-Orleans (dry) at 8¾c.; 1,000 bbls. do. at 10c.@10¼c.; 130,000 ℔s. do. at 10c.; 32,000 ℔s. do. at 9.90c., and 375,000 ℔s. refined at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 63,000 ℔s. at 10¼c.@10⅜c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 550 bbls., in lots, at 30½c.@32c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Vessels are still scarce and rates high. Hence, business is restricted. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 14d.@14½d.; Corn, 13½d.@13¾d.; Beef, 7s. ⅌ tce.; Pork, 5s. ⅌ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 5s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ⅌ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 40s. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ⅌ bush.; Pork, 5s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ⅌ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 45s., and by steamer at 70s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d.@40s. ⅌ ton. The charters included two vessels for Cork and orders, with Wheat, at 15d.; a Danish brig, for Bristol with Wheat, (12,000 bushels,) in bulk, at 14½d.; and a vessel for Dublin, with Wheat, at the same rate, ⅌ bushel.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 25—1½ P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT drooping; sales at $1 12½@$1 13 for Red Winter Ohio; 95c. for Waukegan Spring; $1 30 for choice White Winter Kentucky. CORN dull and no sales. Oats and other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS closed firm at 14c. on Corn, 16c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Imports*—9,000 bbls. Flour, 146,000 bushels Wheat, 196,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 Oats. *Exports*—1,200 bbls. Flour, 273,000 bushels Wheat, 139,000 bushels Corn, 52,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 25.

FLOUR quiet; superfine $5@$5 12½. WHEAT firm; sales 10,000 bushels at $1 30@$1 35. CORN firm; Yellow, 64c. MESS PORK, $12; Lard, 9¾c. WHISKY dull, at 31c.@32c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 25.

FLOUR dull; sales, 2,000 bbls. New Ohio Extra at $5 75. WHEAT active; White, $1 55@$1 65; Red, $1 28@$1 33. CORN quiet; White 65c.@68c.; Yellow, 61c.@63c. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY dull, at 32c.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Scotia* will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P.M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN VILLAGE OF MADISON, MORRIS County, N. J., the beautiful country residence of Rev. Samuel L. Tuttle. Contains 14 acres of land, and abounds in fruit of all kinds. The house contains 16 rooms, together with out-buildings, all new, situated on high ground, overlooking the country for 20 miles or more. The house is situated in a grove of wood, interspersed with about 500 evergreens, laid out with gravel walks, &c., and is one of the most desirable country places to be found in New-Jersey. For a full description of this property, please call at No. 15 John-st., New-York on JAMES H. HUNTING, where a full description of said property may be seen.

Also, a number of large and small farms, village houses and lots, for sale.

For information, call on S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison, Morris Co., N. J.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE PREMISES No. 423 Broad-st., in the city of Newark, N. J., the homestead of the late Wm. Shugard, deceased. The house is brick, has fifteen rooms, all modern improvements, and in perfect order; lot is 58 feet front and rear by 350 feet deep, extending through to Orchard-st., well stocked with choice fruit, in full bearing, and fine stables. It is convenient to the dépôt, and one of the most desirable residences in the city. Price $25,000; terms easy. Apply to WM. A. RIGHTER, Executor, No. 264 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Orange, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York, containing 7½ acres of land, commodious house, handsomely furnished, hot and cold water, gas, and all the modern improvements, commanding a magnificent view; possession immediately. For terms, apply to JOHN HORNER, American Telegraph Office, No. 145 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—A HANDSOME PRIVATE residence, at Fort Washington, consisting of 7 acres of land, a dwelling-house, with gas, water, furnace, &c., throughout; greenhouse, stable, gardener's cottage, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM OF 115 ACRES AT AUCTION.—WM. H. HOLLY will sell at auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, Aug. 28, 1862, at 3 P. M., the above valuable property, situated in Stamford, Conn., three miles from dépôt, thirty-four miles from New-York. House, barns and outbuildings; three large orchards; well fenced and watered; on high ground, having a splendid view of the Sound; $6,000 can remain on mortgage, at six per cent. For particulars apply to S. SEELY, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York, office of J. W. Gregory. N. B.—Sale positive.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES—Or would exchange for a farm on Long Island. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 400 or 500 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FARM WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS STORE PROPerty on Greenwich, near Fulton-st., New-York, and Brooklyn property will be exchanged for a first-class farm, with stock, crops, &c., not over 150 miles from this City, to be well watered and wooded and in good fence, good house, plenty of fruit, and convenient to churches, schools, &c., and not less than 80 or 100 acres of good land. Address Box No. 36 Williamsburgh Post-office, L. I., or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, &c., address Box No. 376, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 41½ acres, in Fulton County, N. Y., finely situated, adjoining a manufacturing village. House and barn built five years ago. Male and female seminaries and church in the village. Would be exchanged for a residence with six to ten acres, situated within an hour and a half of this City. New-Jersey preferred. Difference given or required, according to the value of the place. Address Box No. 2,196 Philadelphia Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A WIDOW lady and daughter, natives of New-York, and respectably connected, desire to rent a first-class furnished house from a respectable family who would receive the rent in board, and give privilege of taking a few other select boarders. References exchanged. Address F. M., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—AT A moderate rent, between 14th and 34th sts. Address, with full particulars, C., care of S. H. Pickett, No. 104 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork, take care of children and do plain sewing. Call or address No. 112 East 23d-st. Has best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A NEAT, TIDY young girl wishes a situation to do up stairs work, or to take care of children; is willing and obliging; would be willing to assist in housework; good reference can be given; has no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 202 Houston-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and light waiting or fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 202 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—AN English Protestant girl wants a situation to do upstairs work, take care of children, &c.; is steady and truthful and of obliging disposition; will value a quiet and permanent home more than high wages. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young German girl wants a situation in a small family, to do sewing and chamberwork; a suitable place preferred to high wages; prefers Brooklyn. Can be seen at No. 71 Amity-st., between Henry and Hicks, near South Ferry, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in washing; no objection to a boarding-house; would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by an English Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at 67 Madison-av., where she can be seen until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and light waiting or fine washing. Has the best of City recommendations for honesty and capability. Call at No. 209 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, of obliging disposition, who can be seen at her present place, No. 186 10th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman a situation as first-class cook in a private family; would prefer a situation without washing; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 212 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook in a small private family; no objections to assist with the washing; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good city reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 228 7th-av., entrance in 25th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as first-rate cook, who is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 488 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN PROTestant cook wishes to obtain a situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 173 West 37th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business; the best City references given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A PRIvate family as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; no objections to a short distance in the country; the best of City references given. Call at No. 124 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN American woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; no objection to a hotel or restaurant; has the best of references. Call for two days at No. 432 1st-av., corner 26th-st., first floor, front room.

AS FIRST RATE COOK.—WANTED, A SITUation by a first class meat and pastry cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first class boarding-house, or to go a short distance in the country; best of reference given. Apply at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av., front door, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations, by two young American Protestant women; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; would go separate or together, in the City or country; best of reference given. Call, till engaged, at No. 306 Mott-st., near Bleecker.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; understands her business thoroughly; good City and country references; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wishes a situation as first cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good bread and pastry baker; would assist in washing; has best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS COOK, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do the whole work of a small family; has the best of City references. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as good cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing if required. Call at No. 72 3d-av. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook, and do coarse washing; is a good baker; understands meats, poultry, pastry, soups and game; wages, $8 to $10. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; or would go as laundress in a private family; a comfortable situation more the object than high wages; has no objections to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 226 Mulberry-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS—EXPERIENCED NURSES, WAITRESSES, LAUNDRESSES AND HOUSEMAIDS.—Situations are required immediately, for a number of experienced and most respectable servants in the above capacities, whose references are to some of the first families in Brooklyn. MANNING'S "Select" Agency, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, (formerly of Tillary-st.)

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a very respectable and most efficient girl, in the kitchen; would like to live on the Heights, or anywhere in the south part of Brooklyn; is a healthy, neat and economical servant and of obliging disposition; excellent reference. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 73 West 27th-st., in the rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman, to do general housework in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful; a good home preferred before high wages. Good reference. Apply for three days at 204 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed by a widow lady, 38 years of age, possessed of refinement and education, in some gentleman's family; a widower's, with children, preferred: or would accept of a situation as nurse or companion to some invalid, lady or gentleman; parties answering will address, with full particulars, for one week, Mrs. S. D. N., Station D. Good references given.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG ENGLISH woman wishes a situation as thorough lady's maid and French and Spanish hair-dresser; is a superior dressmaker, and does up fine lace; is a very good plain workwoman; has the very best of City reference; none but first-class families need apply; French, English and American can apply. Call for two days at No. 299 West 18th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN HAVING many years experience in the care and management of children wishes a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can do plain sewing; has the best of City reference; a home more an object than high wages; no objections to the country, or to travel. Call or address No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A middle-aged Protestant woman, as nurse; can take the entire management of a baby from its birth; or would attend an elderly lady; is a good plain sewer; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 458 West 35th-st., in the basement, between 9th and 10th avs.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant woman wishes a situation as nurse in a private family; is thoroughly capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, having had long experience, and possessing the highest City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation by a neat tidy girl of 16 as nurse and chambermaid, or wait on a lady and child; sews neatly; reads and writes well; is willing and competent; wages $4; in this City or Brooklyn. Call or address a note to No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A SITuation wanted, by a young woman, as nurse and chambermaid; is competent to take charge of a baby; has the best of City reference from her last employer, where she has lived three years. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable woman a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; two years' City references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 84 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress; is a neat shirtmaker, and can do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to make herself useful; will go out by the day, or take work at home by hand or machine. Call at No. 101 West 25th-st., rear house, top floor.

AN EXCELLENT SELECTION OF FIRST-class servants are now disengaged at the Manhattan Employment Office, No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st., among which are four superior Protestant cooks, with the best of testimonials, and a number of Protestant girls for various capacities, in City or country. A. M. SEE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 149 GRAND-ST., continue to keep first-class servants for the City or country on hand. Professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, chambermaids and waitresses, nurses, girls for general housework, men servants. Wanted, a number of excellent servants.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman or groom in a private family, by a young man that thoroughly understands his business; would take care of a small place, if required; good City reference given as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address A. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single man, as coachman; long experienced in this City, in which he has lived with some of the first families; best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 305 4th-av., or a note can be addressed to T., at that place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTEStant young man, a situation in a private family as coachman; is strictly temperate, and can furnish the best of references; would prefer living in the country. Call or address for three days, W. G., No. 11 West 27th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man, in a private family, who knows his business thoroughly; has lived with families of the highest standing in society; can give several years' City reference. Address M. P. N., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN, 24 YEARS old, who arrived lately from Northern Germany, who has been farming for the last nine years, and understands his business in all its branches, wishes to find a place on a good farm, where he can learn American farming, as he intends to buy a farm in the course of a year. Good home preferred to large salary. For particulars, inquire of G. E. LANGE, No. 98 Barclay-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a married man, with small family; is not afraid of work; can give best City reference. Address A. F., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for five days.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—A SITUation wanted, by a gardener and farmer, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, hot and cold graperies, flowers, fruit and vegetables, the laying out of gentlemen's places; can give City reference from his last employers, as to character and capability. Can be seen at, or by writing to E. S., No. 71 Liberty-st., care of A. Smith, seedsman, where the advertiser is well known.

AS GARDENER, FARMER, &c.—WANTED, a situation by a man who understands gardening and farming, and the care of all domestic cattle; is willing to attend in every useful department; good reference from City and country; no objection to distance. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 251 East 13th-st., or apply by note to FARMING, at said number.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, to drive a truck or cart. The best of City reference given from his last place; understands his business. Call at No. 193 West-st., from 10 to 2 P. M., or address P. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

MRS. CONKLIN WISHES TO GET THE washing and ironing of some ladies and gentlemen, by the month or by the dozen; done in the very best of style for 50 cents per dozen; can give the very best of City reference. Call at No. 94 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, WHO speaks and writes English, French and German, employment in any kind of business, where he could make himself useful. Apply at No. 104 Franklin-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY WANTED.—A YOUTH, FROM 14 TO 16 years of age, in a law office, who writes a good hand and is willing to learn; must reside in this City. Apply, after 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 78 Nassau-st., 3rd story. Salary, $1 per week, at first, to be increased.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 15th-st., Brooklyn, second door from 3d-av. Take Greenwood cars.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a good man to take charge of a country place—if married, wife could be employed as laundress. The situation is desirable, and place near the City. Address, and say where formerly employed, to COUNTRY PLACE FARMER, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A WIDOW lady, past middle age, accustomed to housekeeping, to take charge of the domestic arrangements of a large school near New-York. Apply on Wednesday next, to A. B. THOMAS, 913 Broadway, between 1 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AT ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, AN ACtive, intelligent man, to assist in the business of the office, and to take the oversight and care of the premises generally; he must bring satisfactory testimonials as to good character, respectability and capacity. Apply at the Hospital, West 54th-st., near 5th-av., between 3 and 5 o'clock P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN obtain a parlor and bedroom, with board; also two single gentlemen, on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 180 West 43d-st. Locality desirable; references given and required; dinner at 6 P. M. Apply as above.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, having more room than they require, will accommodate two or three gentlemen, with or without board, on moderate terms; location central, and near Broadway. Apply at No. 164 Elm-st., between Grand and Broome sts.

BOARDING.—UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED rooms to let with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, in a pleasant neighborhood, No. 84 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

BOARDING.—PERSONS APPLYING EARLY can be accommodated with very desirable rooms, and full or partial board, at Mrs. WEST'S, No. 119 9th-st. House first-class. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—IN BROOKLYN, board for two widow ladies and three children, aged 10, 6 and 2 years, a handsomely furnished front room, and bedroom communicating, on second floor, with gas and pantries and all the modern improvements; a private family, or where there are few other boarders, preferred; best of references given and required. Address R., care of Dr. Bryant, No. 8 Clifton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN A plain respectable family, where there are no other boarders, and where none others will be taken, a furnished or unfurnished room, with breakfast and tea; location not higher than 20th-st., and between 6th, 7th, or 8th avs. Address W. H. A., Box No. 2,191 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN A PLAIN PRIVATE family, living in a respectable location, below 34th-st., by a young man, for his family of four persons, where they can have the privileges of a home; none who take other boarders need answer; terms must be moderate. Address H. L., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASANT apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED, IN CLINTON-ST., BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife desire to obtain board, with a large unfurnished room, or room and bedroom. Address, with particulars, Box No. 4,288 Post-office, New-York.

A SMALL FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE gentlemen with pleasant rooms, including partial board if required. Apply at No. 116 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD FOR himself and wife in a private family up town. Address Box No. 1,957 Post-office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

HOUSES TO LET WITH MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.—No. 209 East 19th-st., 3 stories, high stoop; 162 East 14th-st., 4 stories; also, upper parts of Nos. 185 and 201 East 19th-st., with immediate possession. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET—IRON FOUNDRY, ONE HUNDRED BY 38 feet, at No. 99 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 8 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SEVERAL PLEASANT, comfortably furnished rooms, at No. 70 Irving-place. Reference given and required.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO A PRIvate family, in 28th-st., near 4th-av.; 13 rooms, with improvements, in perfect order. Apply to No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—FROM EIGHT to twelve lots, on 115th-st., &c., near 3d-av.; improvements close by; unincumbered. Apply to LOUIS PIGNOLET, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters adressed as above will receive prompt attention.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
5th-AV., CORNER OF 34th-ST.,
will reopen, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
For information or circulars, address
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
No. 10 Gramercy Park,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS KENNEDY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 20 EAST 25TH-ST.,
Between Madison and 4th-avs.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. French is the language of the school. The terms will be as reasonable as possible. For circulars, &c., apply at the above address.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY.
Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature, with full collegiate powers. In the capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements for the comfortable quartering and subsisting of 150 Cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical. The Department of Studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial and Scientific Collegiate and Military. The moral training of Cadets will be carefully attended to.
For circulars, apply to J. W. Fowler, Esq., No. 69 Wall-st.; John R. Brown, Esq., No. 5 Coenties-slip, New-York, or to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President,
Westchester Penn.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,
STAMFORD, CONN.
The school opens on the 10th of September.
TERMS—For board, and tuition in the English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Vocal Music and in Drawing, $250 per year; pupils under 13, $225 per year.
No extra charges whatever, except for music, painting, books and stationery.
A new seminary is being built, and the entire establishment, with a gymnasium, will be completed by the opening of the ensuing term.
For circulars, apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal.
STAMFORD, Aug. 20.

MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.
Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.
The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.
Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen Sept. 17.
Madame C M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8.
Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MISS BEAN
Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies,
No. 141 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 5. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE,
An English and French family and day school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 18. For full information, see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
For circulars, &c., address as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.
The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eagleswood, (access from New-York five times per day *via* Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.,
Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th.
School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MISS J. C. O'FARRELL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, White Plains, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1862.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.,
Now in session. Circulars at 36 Nassau and 574 Broadway.

ALL WHO REQUIRE TEACHERS—FOR colleges, schools, or families—may learn, WITHOUT CHARGE, of well-qualified candidates for any department of instruction, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 B'way.
Parents supplied with school circulars.
☞ Experienced teachers are invited to call.
REFERENCES—Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Dr. Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Faculty Rutgers Coll., Ivison, Phinney & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., Blakeman & Mason, D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New-York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

THE NEXT SESSION OF ERASMUS HALL, Flatbush, L. I.,—a select family school for boys,—will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. For circulars, &c., address the Principal,
Rev. W. W. HOWARD, A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY—FISHkill Landing, on the Hudson.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.'S, 50 Walker-st., or of the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for fifteen boys. Beautiful location. Opens Sept. 1.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—DAY AND BOARDing school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 16. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for boys, at Flushing, L. I.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NO. 163 MAIN-st., Orange, N. J., will commence its next session on Sept. 1. Address for a circular E. W. BECKWITH, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Norwalk, Conn. For Circulars address the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business, addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE
Offers unsurpassed educational advantages, while a new and elegant building, tastefully furnished, will afford the accommodations and attractions of a delightful home. Number of pupils limited to twenty. Annual expense, including the usual extras in regular course, $400; exclusive of extras, $270. For circulars address the Principal, C. G. HAZELTINE, Morristown, N. J.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD'S
Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 25. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 51 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE
Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $39 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING Fort Edward, N. Y.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 53 West 33d-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,
No. 1,219 Broadway,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 435, 437 & 439 5th-av., New-York, will reopen WEDNESDAY, September 10.
For circulars, address,
H. M. PIERCE, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—The next Academic year commences on the first Wednesday in September, and continues forty-three weeks. The Trustees do not deem it necessary to enumerate the superior advantages afforded young ladies at this institution for acquiring a thorough and, at the same time, finished education. It is sufficient to say that they retain their Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M., with a corps of twelve accomplished assistants; and that the same faithful and devoted efforts will be made by them for the future which have given this institution a rank among the best Female Seminaries of the land. Parents confiding their daughters to the care of Mr. and Mrs. Wright may be assured that every attention necessary, either to their comfort or happiness in a refined and Christian Home, will be bestowed upon them. For particulars, we refer to our catalogue, which may be had of the Principal, or
H. D. VARICK, Secretary of Trustees.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 12, 1862.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.

Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 68 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector,
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., REsumes Sept. 10. Parents desiring for their daughters a thorough and accomplished education, with every advantage resulting from the social arrangements of a well-ordered private family, are invited to visit this delightful suburb. Circulars at Mr. LOWES', No. 823 Broadway.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU," NO. 561 B'dway.—Schools Furnished with competent teachers and Parents with School Circulars, (gratuitously,) and Teachers with positions. Wanted, Teachers of Classics, of *Mil. Tactics*, and of Music and French. References: Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

THE PRESCOTT SEMINARY, BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, will reopen in Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on the first day of September next. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores of the City, or by addressing Mrs. ELIZA S. SHAW, Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 1. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

THE MISSES HENDERSON, HAVING removed to No. 58 West 17th-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, at the above number, and hope for a continuance of public patronage.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR School opens Sept. 8—its twenty-sixth year—with refurnished primary, commercial and classical departments. Circulars at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President, Mrs. Parks, Misses Brewster and Ferris, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MADAME NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY informs the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 1. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

MONS. L. DE GRANDVAL'S FRENCH AND English Boarding School, classical and commercial, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J., re-opens Sept. 1. Terms $200 per annum.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHED in 1814, No. 70 Madison-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, under the direction of Mme. S. B. TREVORR.
L. B. PREVOST.

THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 1. The Classical Department will be under the immediate care of Rev. G. W. Bacon, A. M., as Sub-Rector.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—For circulars address the principal, Miss M. PAYNE.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," NO. 596 BROADWAY—TEACHERS WANTED.—Lady for French and Music, near New-York, on the Hudson; French gentleman, as resident teacher, in school near New-York; lady for Piano, French and drawing, in Pennsylvania; governess for French and music, on Long Island; lady for higher English and French, near the City; lady for English, Latin and singing, in New-Jersey; gentleman for mathematics, in Kentucky; lady for French and English, on Staten Island; gentleman for Public School; Episcopalian tutor in Pennsylvania; married gentleman for classics, &c., near New-York; lady for music, English and drawing; lady for piano, guitar and singing, at liberal salary; French lady for music and drawing; German governess for music and French; several superior teachers (ladies) for piano, singing and French; gentleman, thorough in classics; German or French tutor, for family in the City; should have some knowledge of piano. Wanted, to hire or purchase, a first-class young ladies' seminary. Wanted, also, a graduate of West Point, for first-class military school; salary very liberal.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents.

AS WAITER.—A SUPERIOR PRIVATE WAITer, (Protestant,) of several years experience in some of the first families of this City, wishes a situation; understands the work of a first-class family thoroughly, the care of silver, furniture, marketing, &c.; is sober and reliable, and trustworthy; will refer to his last place, where he has lived for the last three years. Address H. H., Station D, Bible House, for two days.

A YOUNG LADY, FORMERLY THE principal of an Academy, wishes an engagement in a school, or family; she is a thorough mathematician, and is fully qualified to instruct in the English branches, and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing; no preference in regard to locality. Terms reasonable. Best of references given and required. Address C, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING-school, a few miles from New-York City, a French lady, to teach her native language, and also music; best testimonials required; services to commence the 1st of September next. Address A. B., Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A FEW more pupils for piano and singing. Particular attention paid to beginners. Terms moderate. Apply personally, at No. 136 East 21st-st.

A LADY TEACHER OF FRENCH AND Music, desires an engagement, either in a school or as family governess. Address Box No. 350, Springfield, Mass.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PAVILION HOTEL,
ROCKAWAY, L. I.
This favorite Family Hotel, having been crowded so far during the Summer season by its old friends and patrons, has now a few rooms to let for families, &c.
No better Sea Bathing can be found anywhere. Apply, for terms, &c., to R. BAINBRIDGE,
the Proprietor, as above.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, "R G," American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st., and No. 11 Beekman.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE notice that books for subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the NORTH AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be opened at the Union Bank, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of August, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, and will be kept open until the full amount of one hundred thousand dollars shall be subscribed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1862.
N. D. MORGAN,
G. GILTON SCRIBNER, } Commissioners.
ED. H. ARTHUR,

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that books of transfer have been opened at the Agency in New-York. Stockholders who wish their stock registered in the New-York books will please forward their certificates to this Office or to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York. G. W. CASS, President.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale to the Company of the whole or any part of eight thousand dollars of their Sinking Fund Bonds will be received until the 1st of September. Address to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, Box No. 3,505 Post-office.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 20, 1862.

THE COUPONS FALLING DUE ON THE 1st September next on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Bank of the State of New-York.
WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

DEMAND NOTES EOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $103,000:) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:
HUGH LAING,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
JOHN COMPTON,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS BRONSON,
A. R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
S. T. NICOLL,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,
NOAH S. HUNT,
THOMAS SMULL,
J. H. RANSOM,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
U. J. SMITH,
SYLVEST'R L. H. WARD,
ALVE. E. LAING,
ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
JOHN J. WALKER.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON THE 20TH INSTANT, on the cars from Philadelphia to Chester, three (3) ALLOTMENT CHECKS on Sub-Treasury, New-York, payable to Cashier of Bowery Savings Bank, New-York, or order, and numbered as follows: No. 69, $16; No. 273, $16; No. 685, $16. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.
HENRY C. NILES,
U. S. A. General Hospital, Chester, Penn.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,151, for ten shares, issued from Boston Office; No. 1,455, for sixty shares, and No. 3,125, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY, AUG. 16, from the steamboat *Long Island*, a small yellow leather TRUNK or PORTMANTEAU, marked A. H. M., containing a couple of dresses, and other articles of ladies' attire. The person who will bring the trunk and its contents to No. 36 Broadway will receive the above reward.

WANTED—OLD PATENT MEDICINE VIALS, books, pamphlets, pots or boxes; a liberal price paid. Also, a smart man, accustomed to peddle patent medicines. Address Box No. 4,596 Post-office.

STAVES.—PORK-BARREL STAVES.—I HAVE Pork-barrel Staves for sale by the car-load, at Brush's Mills Station, Ogdensburgh Railroad. Address SAMUEL H. LYON, Brush's Mills, Franklin Co., N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building receiving basin and culvert at the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh street and Second-avenue; basin and culvert northwest corner Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue; sewer in Cherry-street, from James-slip to Roosevelt-street, and flagging and reflagging in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues. Also, in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the west side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, and north side of 57th-street, from Second-avenue to a point about two hundred and eighty feet west therefrom; both sides of Third-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Cherry-street, between Roosevelt-street and James-slip; southerly side of Chambers-street, between Batavia-street and James-slip; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; east side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, and both sides of Thirty-seventh-street, from Fourth avenue to a point about two hundred and five feet west.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; receiving basins and culverts in Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; sewer in Leroy-street, between Bleecker-street and Bedford-street; sewer in Cherry-street, between Jackson and No. 404 Cherry-street; building receiving basin and culvert at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; both sides of Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; both sides of West Broadway and Church-street, between Worth and Thomas streets, and south side of Thomas-street, between West Broadway and Church-street; both sides of Leroy-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets; both sides of Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to a point four hundred feet eight inches or thereabouts, west, and on the west side of Broadway, between Thirty fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
August 19, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the appropriate committees, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Forty-seventh street, from the easterly side of Eleventh avenue to the North River;

Resolution for sewer in Essex street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; and

Resolution for the paving with trap-blocks of Thirty-seventh street from Fifth to Madison avenue, the property-owners to pay one half of the cost thereof.

All persons interested in the above or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, August 30, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 3d day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Ward School-house No. 29, situated at Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furniture." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated Aug. 20, 1862.
LEWIS NOLTE,
JOHN S. SCULLY, } Committee on School Furniture.
JOHN CASEY.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of August, 1862, for enlarging the northwest Executive Building (War Department.)

Plans and specifications can be examined from the 22d of this month, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., at room of JOHN POTTS, Esq., Chief Clerk of the War Department.

Bidders will state the time by which they propose to put the building under roof again, and the time when they will complete the whole work.

In awarding the contract, time will be considered as well as money. The bids will be directed to the Secretary of War, and indorsed, "Proposals for Enlarging the War Office."

The right is reserved to reject any bid which, for any cause, it shall not be deemed for the interest of the Government to accept.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 20, 1862.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
August 18, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for sewer in Vestry-street, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Saturday, August 30, 1862:

For the construction of a sewer in Vestry-street, from Hudson to Greenwich-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 26th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary pipe vault of the Washington Aqueduct.

Plans and specifications can be obtained at this office.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Pipe Vault," and addressed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

MEDICAL.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle.
Agent New-York,
MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON's great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N.Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE DAWNING of womanhood, the age of maturity and the change of life, speedily cured by Dr. J. N. PHELPS' Medicated and Magnetized Lozenges. Send stamp for circular to ladies and escape imposition and drugging. Address Box 848 New-York Post-office.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

MEN OLD TOO SOON, NERVOUS, OR IMPOTENT.—Send to Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City, for a copy of "Facts for the Feeble." By Dr. F. HOLLICK, Author and Lecturer. Will be sent gratis, and post-paid, anywhere. Office No. 599 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 2 o'clock.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 800 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN—THIRD WARD, ATTENTION.

A meeting of the residents of the Third Ward, Brooklyn, will be held at the hall of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 26, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary to aid in obtaining the quota of troops apportioned to the Ward by voluntary enlistment. Every citizen of the Ward is earnestly requested to attend this meeting.

C. P. Smith,
B. D. Silliman,
J. J. Studwell,
E. W. Fiske,
L. B. Wyman,
C. J. Lowrey,
H.R. Worthington,
Jno. T. Moore,
J. A. Devlin,
Daniel Chauncey,
Rev. F. A. Farley,
T. H. Rodman,
Samuel Sloan,
J.H. Frothingham,
Capt. F. French,
Edward Dodge,
Wm. M. Parks,
Geo. W. White,
Philip Brasher,
W. H. Arthur,
Isaac Van Anden.

LIBERTY AND UNION—UNION AND LIBERTY
FOREVER!
ONE FLAG—ONE DESTINY!!

TENTH WARD, BROOKLYN, AROUSE!

A War Meeting will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, in Bergen-st., between Court and Smith, to cheer on the work of enlistments and procure means to pay the bounty of this Ward, thus avoiding the necessity of a draft.

Eloquent speakers are invited to address the meeting, and a band of music will proceed around the Ward, in the afternoon, to notify all our fellow-citizens of the time and place of holding the meeting. Tenth Warders are expected to be there.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. Cook.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
CANADA, Capt. Muir.
NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$150
Second Cabin Passage........85
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$125
Second Cabin Passage........70

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

STEAM
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	FROM NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

First Cabin, from........$110 to $155
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.
Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.
Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55.
Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY........Sep 13. | MONDAY........Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau........$50.
Passage money to Havana........70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
GLASGOW........SATURDAY, Aug. 30.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 21 Guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 8s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Nortre Dame des Victories, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer ANGLO-SAXON, Capt. GRAHAM, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 30. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $70: Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *Hansa*, H. I. VON SANTER, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For Freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 27th instant.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA, from 7½ to 8½ A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.
None but passengers can be taken on board.
The PERSIA will sail 10th September.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¾ and 3¾.
Spring-st........at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Dey-st........at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 184 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M., for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.
BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, the stock of one of the best cabinet-makers in the City, consisting in part of elegant black walnut library and dining-room suites, in reps, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil, rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut buffets and extension tables, walnut hall racks and chairs, and other elegant furniture.

The above is now on exhibition, and is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the Assignee. A. FAURE, Assignee.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.
BALTIMORE, Aug. 19, 1862.

A large amount of CORN and a quantity of OATS, condemned as unfit for Government use, will be offered for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION at "WEST WAREHOUSES" and LOCUST POINT, on TUESDAY, 26th day of August, 1862. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at West Warehouses.
TERMS—Cash in Government funds.
JAMES BELGER,
Colonel and Quartermaster.
[*New-York Times*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Pittsburgh *Gazette*, and Cincinnati *Commercial* please copy four times.]

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and Gaiters at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27, at 10½ o'clock at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. This sale will comprise a full assortment of fresh goods, which will be offered in lots to suit both City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., tables, chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, sofa-beds, lounges, washstands, carpets, oil-cloths, feather beds and bedding, mattresses, counters and counter-cases, looking-glasses, 1 complete chest of carpenter's tools.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, between Liberty and Cedar sts., a large stock of the best City-made furniture of all the usual varieties, for parlors, bedrooms, libraries, dining-rooms, &c. For particulars see catalogues of sale.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—AT SUFFERNS STATION, ON the Erie Railroad, 31 miles from New-York, a factory, with engine, &c.; building about 35 by 90, with lease of ground for two years from next May; suitable for any small manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Address or apply to the AMERICAN S. S. BUTT HINGE CO., No. 198 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ANY one wishing to carry on the plumbing business—the store No. 1,287 Broadway, lately occupied by G. R. HOWELL. The same will be disposed of low to a good tenant, with stock and fixtures. Apply to W. YOUNGS or J. THOMPSON, Administrators, No. 163 7th-av.

$2,500 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted, in a manufacturing business, in full operation, with bona fide property to represent the full investment, and facilities to net $600 per month. Association unexceptionable. Address SECURITY, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

$3,500—A COMPETENT BUSINESS man can learn of an excellent opportunity to join with the advertiser, and travel in the State of New-York, selling an article for which there is great demand. Business pleasant and profits are large; sales cash. Address L. F. H., No. 153 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD TOBACCO MANUFACTORY, a short distance in the country; steam-engine, cutting and rolling-machines, with everything for carrying on the business. Apply to JOHN McGAFFIN, No. 191 Greenwich-st.

$100 TO INVEST—ALONG WITH THE SERvices of an energetic young man, a good penman and accountant, and a thorough man of business. Address COMMERCE, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
WONDERFUL COMBINATION OF NOVELTIES.
THE WORLD NE'ER SAW THE LIKE!
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
MUSEUM CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT.
MUSEUM CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT.
The original
GEN. TOM THUMB,
GEN. TOM THUMB,
GEN. TOM THUMB,
and the
$30,000 COMMODORE NUTT,
$30,000 COMMODORE NUTT,
$30,000 COMMODORE NUTT,
in all their curious, exciting, laughable, and marvelous performances and costumes, including
OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT CHARACTERS!
OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT CHARACTERS!
OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT CHARACTERS!
Mr. Barnum has agreed to give a
PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
to the hero who proves the most talented and attractive.

They have now performed two weeks to crowded houses, and the judges (being governed by the applause of the audience) proposed to divide the thousand dollars between these two pigmy rivals. They both object to this, and have therefore agreed to continue this great trial of merit and skill

ONE WEEK LONGER.
ONE WEEK LONGER.
ONE WEEK LONGER.

They will be seen at all hours, EVERY DAY and EVENING, and will give special performances Morning, Afternoon and Evening, at 11, 3 and 7¾ o'clock.

They will also be seen promenading about the Museum. Gen. TOM THUMB'S MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS, JEWELS, &c., from QUEEN VICTORIA and the principal Crowned Heads of Europe, will be exhibited.

The MINIATURE CARRIAGES of the Thumb and the Nutt, with four of the smallest Ponies in the world, and elfin coachmen and footmen in livery, seen near the Museum at 12 and 5 o'clock P. M.

BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.
BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.

The GRAND AQUARIA is now swarming with GORGEOUSLY BEAUTIFUL FISH from the Tropical Seas, whence they have been brought at an expense of $7,000. They include FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH, MAGNIFICENT FOUR-EYED CHERUBS, the most exquisitely beautiful fish ever beheld; COW FISH, SURGEON FISH, PORCUPINE FISH, SPANISH LADY FISH, and other rare and splendid specimens, all of brilliant colors.

A SPLENDID FARCE COMPANY,
Consisting of Mrs. J. J. Prior, Miss Jennie Walters, Mr. J. E. Nagle, Mr. W. M. Holland, (his first appearance at the Museum,) and Messrs. Haviland, Riley, Anderson, &c., &c., is also engaged and gives EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING, at 7¾, the
LAUGHABLE FARCE, TEMPTATION.
Yet with all this and the Million of other Curiosities from all parts of the World, the price of admission remains at
ONLY 25 CTS. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 15 CENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor........MR. WALLACK
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.
SIXTY-EIGHTH NIGHT OF THE FLORENCES.
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 26.
Capt. DOWNEY, of the Fire Zouaves, the Chief and Board of Assistant Engineers, New-York Fire Department, visit this establishment this evening.
PROGRAMME:
1. FIREMAN'S QUADRILLE—KOPPITZ' Superb Orchestra.
2. THE GREAT DRAMA CALLED THE IRISH EMIGRANT.
3. COCHRAN QUICKSTEP—KOPPITZ' Full Orchestra.
4. TO CONCLUDE WITH THE YOUNG ACTRESS, Mrs. FLORENCE assuming six different characters.
To witness which, Capt. DOWNEY, of the Fire Zouaves, and the Chief and Board of Assistant Engineers, New-York Fire Department, have been invited.

WINTER GARDEN.
A. W. JACKSON........Lessee and Manager
The brilliant and enthusiastic welcome accorded to the great tragic artiste,
MISS BATEMAN,
by a fashionable, intellectual and crowded audience, has induced the management to announce the favorite play of
THE HUNCHBACK
for repetition on THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) Aug. 26, and TO-MORROW, when
Miss BATEMAN will again appear in her great character of........JULIA
Mr. J. W. Wallack........as........Master Walter
Mr. Edwin Adams........as........Sir T. Clifford
Supported by a powerful company.
Doors open at 7¼; commences at 7¾.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SUMMER SEASON.
Lessee and Manager........WM. WHEATLEY
FOURTH WEEK OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED
GABRIEL RAVEL AND TROUPE,
and the WONDER OF THE AGE, YOUNG AMERICA!
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING will be presented the grand Fairy Spectacular Pantomime, entitled
THE GREEN MONSTER!
GABRIEL as the WHITE KNIGHT.
YOUNG AMERICA as HARLEQUIN!
To conclude with the
THREE FLYING TRAPEZE, A LA LEOTARD,
By YOUNG AMERICA.
The entertainments will commence with the Farce of
THE LOTTERY TICKET,
by the Dramatic Company.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
The coolest house and best entertainment in the City.
NEW FARCES AND INCREASED ATTRACTION!
GEORGE CHRISTY
and all his company appear nightly.
TUESDAY, Aug. 26, and every evening during the week, the laughable farce of
THE DOUBLE BEDDED ROOM.
George Christy........as........Dulcimer Swipes
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8. Admittance 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL,
514 BROADWAY, 514
Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.
HENRY WOOD, Sole Proprietor and Manager.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
OVERFLOWING HOUSES.
MORE NOVELTIES.
MONDAY, Aug. 25, and every evening during the week,
WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
THE MODEL TROUPE OF THE PROFESSION.
Eph. Horn, Charley Fox, Frank Brower, Cool White, R. Abecco, C. Henry, H. Percy, J. W. Glen, E. H. Florence, H. Schwicardi, P. B. Isaacs, J. Garatagui, B. Isaacs, E. Haslam, J. Leis, M. Lewis, Tom Briggs, Jr., &c., &c., in their drawing-room entertainment.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. No connection with any other troupe assuming the name of Wood's Minstrels.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS."
This beautiful picture is still on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 749 Broadway. Season tickets 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

FALL STYLES OF CLOAKS.
WE INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR
NEW FALL STYLES OF
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c., &c.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
NO. 381 BROADWAY.

MOSQUITO NETS
at $1 apiece.
HARTWELL'S PATENT CANOPIES.
PALMER'S PATENT CANOPIES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, white Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods.
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the City.

GREAT ATTRACTION!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS.
STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)
$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS, MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, MARKED DOWN.
Notwithstanding the great advance in price of Cotton Goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of DOMESTIC GOODS ($30,000 worth) at the reduced prices as long as we have a piece left; and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have, this day, formed a copartnership under the firm of QUICK & VAN BOSKERCK, for the purpose of purchasing and dealing in mercantile paper, and also the buying and selling on commission, at the Brokers' Board, stocks, bonds, and other securities.
TEUNIS W. QUICK.
LUCAS J. VAN BOSKERCK.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1862.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA OFF CAPE RACE.

The Tuscarora Sent Away from Kingstown.

Threatened Italian Demonstration Against France.

THE MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

Great Excitement in the India Cotton Market.

Further Advance in Cotton in the Liverpool Market.

Cape Race, Saturday, Aug. 23,
Via Sackville, N. S., Monday, Aug. 25.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the 14th, *via* Londonderry on the 15th inst., passed this point at 4 o'clock this morning, *en route* to Quebec. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The dates per the *Hibernian* are one day later than those per the *Kangaroo*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The National gunboat *Tuscarora* suddenly left Kingstown at half-past 1 o'clock, on the morning of the 13th inst. It was reported that the cause of her leaving was an intimation from the Collector of the Customs that she was required to leave the harbor without delay. Her destination was unknown.

At a meeting of the Sheffield Town Council, an address was adopted to Lord Palmerston, on the occasion of his recent visit to that town. A paragraph in the address, favorable to the mediation of England in the American war, was withdrawn, on the ground that Lord Palmerston had managed the relations of England with such consummate wisdom and ability that he might safely be intrusted with the future course of events.

A conference on the subject of cotton supply had taken place in London. A deputation from the Cotton Supply Association met Commissioners from the countries which sent cotton samples to the International Exhibition. Representatives from Italy, Portugal, Spain, India, Australia and sundry South American States were present. All made more or less encouraging representations of what those countries were capable in the production of cotton.

The London *Daily News* has an editorial on the rapid expansion of the "Emancipation Scheme" in the prosecution of the American war. It says:

"It was not to be expected that the Northern people would see at the outset that the extinction of Slavery was their true aim, and the only practicable issue to put an end to the war. The extinction of Slavery is now undoubtedly becoming the master element of the struggle. The crisis is passing. Every moment makes new Abolitionists, and when there are enough of them to satisfy President Lincoln, he will 'speak the word and make the sign which will save the Repeblic.'"

At a meeting of the British North American Association in London, a resolution was passed highly approving of the Colonial policy of the Duke of Newcastle.

FRANCE.

Gen. Concha, the new Spanish Ambassador to Paris, has presented his credentials to the Emperor. He expressed the desire of Spain to maintain friendly relations with France, but made no allusion to Mexico.

The Marquis of Peppoli had arrived in Paris from Turin.

It was believed, that his mission was to submit to the Emperor a plan for the occupation of Rome by a mixed garrison of French and Italian troops.

The Paris Bourse was firm and advancing. The closing prices of the Rentes were 68f. 59c.

The *Moniteur*, of the 14th inst., publishes an account of Gen. Concha's reception by the Emperor.

The Emperor said:

"I have neglected no opportunity of testifying my lively sympathy for Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, as well as my profound esteem for the Spanish nation. I have been surprised, as well as grieved, at the divergence of opinion which has arisen between the two Governments. It rests with the Queen alone to find me always a sincere ally, and the Spanish people a loyal friend, who desires their greatness and prosperity."

ITALY.

Garibaldi had returned to Lealimzetta on the morning of the 13th inst., and left again the same evening for Giovani.

It was believed at Palermo that Garibaldi still intended to embark at Messina.

The moderate journals of Italy unanimously condemn the proceedings of Garibaldi.

It was supposed that the 15th of August was fixed upon as the day for a demonstration hostile to France throughout Italy.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Turin on the 10th inst., says:

"There is still an inconceivable swarming of volunteers from all parts towards the South, and the Government authorities find the greatest difficulty in preventing a landing on the Sicilian coast."

POLAND.

The anniversary of the union of Poland and Lithuania was celebrated on the 12th instant by a popular demonstration. There was no disturbance.

INDIA.

Bombay telegrams to July 24 report that there is a wild excitement in consequence of the great advance in cotton, equal in some instances to 60 per cent.

Piece goods have so greatly advanced that there are no sellers.

At Calcutta the market is greatly excited. Advances of 15 to 20 per cent. are offered for piece goods, and 10 to 15 per cent. for yarn.

Salt was also higher.

Freights were stiffer.

The Calcutta, China and Australian mails, previously telegraphed, had reached Marseilles.

Commercial News by the Hibernian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—14TH.

The sales of Cotton for three days reach 15,000 bales, including 10,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market was firmer and upward, and all qualities had advanced slightly, owing to the reception of Indian news.

Manchester advices are favorable, the market for cotton goods and yarns being still upward. Sales have been small.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—14TH.

The market is generally quiet and steady. Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co. and others report Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn has an upward tendency—mixed 29s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, 14TH.

Provisions have a downward tendency, except Bacon, which remains firm. Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co. and others report: Beef heavy. Pork still declining. Bacon buoyant. Lard firmer, at 42s. 6d.@43s. 6d. Tallow advancing—quoted at 46s.@48s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Sugar inactive. Rice, no sales. Coffee quiet and steady. Linseed Oil steady at 42s. Resin quiet at 22s. 6d. for common. Spirits Turpentine quiet and steady, at 115s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Sugar declining. Coffee buoyant. Tea firmer. Rice steady. Tallow steady at 48s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London Money Market, on the 14th inst., the Funds were steady, closing rather firmer. There was a full demand for discount at the Bank, but there was no advance in rates. Consols closed to-day at 93¼ for money.

American Stocks—Illinois Central shares 51 [illegible] discount; Erie Railway, 28¾@29¼; New-York Central, 68@70.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, 15TH.

The *Broker's Circular* reports: "The sales of Cotton for the week foot up 50,000 bales, including 12,000 to speculators and 15,000 to exporters. The market is firmer, with an advance of ⅛d.@¼d. [illegible] on American, and ⅛d.@¼d. on other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) were 10,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm and unchanged, with the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	21d.	Middling Orleans	19⅝d.
Fair Mobile	20¾d.	Middling Mobile	19½d.
Fair Uplands	20d.	Middling Uplands	19½d.

The total stock of Cotton in port is 125,000 bales, including 28,000 bales of American.

Breadstuffs—Have a downward tendency, and all qualities have declined slightly, except Corn, which is steady.

Provisions—Dull, except for Bacon, which is buoyant, at an advance of 1s.

London, Friday, Aug. 15.

Consols closed at 93 for Money. Bullion in the Bank has increased £178,000.

American Stocks—The latest sales were; Illinois Central Shares, 50½@49½, discount; Erie, 28½@29½; United States Fives, 66@68.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS.

Fifty Regiments Already Organized in the State of New-York.

The Authorities Hoping to Avoid a Draft.

Recruiting Improving as the Fall Approaches.

Albany, Monday, Aug. 25.

There are now fifty regiments organized in the State. These lack 14,000 men to fill them up to the maximum number, but it is calculated the number will be filled during the next ten days. There will then remain 9,000 deficiency on the first call for 300,000 volunteers. These, with the 59,000—New-York's quota on the call for 300,000 conscripts—will leave 68,000 men to be raised in the State.

The Government is pressing the State authorities to name the earliest day on which the draft can commence, but it is believed here that the full number required can be furnished by volunteering as fast as the Government can equip and transport the men.

Recruiting improves as the Fall approaches.

It is found much easier to raise men for nine months than three years,

The State has furnished several thousand—probably eight or ten thousand—for the old regiments. If these are allowed as an offset, the number to be drafted will be this much decreased.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

The One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment New-York Volunteers, recruited under the last call, arrived in this City by steamboat and barges yesterday morning. They were quartered in the Park Barracks during the day, and left for Washington at 6 o'clock last evening, *via* the New-Jersey Railroad. The regiment was recruited in Ulster County, and is composed of fine, healthy and rugged material. Several of its officers have seen service, among them the Colonel, Geo. H. Sharp, who served as Captain in the Thirtieth Regiment N. Y. S. M. The following is a list of the officers:

Colonel, George H. Sharp; Lieutenant-Colonel, C. D. Westbrook; Major, J. Rudolph Tappen; Adjutant, Selah O. Tuthill; Quartermaster, Uriah H. Coffin; Surgeon, J. O. Van Hovenburgh; First Assistant Surgeon, Henry Collier; Second Assistant Surgeon, W. A. Van Rensselaer; Chaplain, Rev. F. Hartwell, Baptist; Sergeant-Major, Howard Cooke; Quartermaster Sergeant, Geo. P. Barber; Commissary Sergeant, W. J. Cockburn; Hospital Steward, J. D. Keyser; Drum-Major, August Goeller.

Company B—Captain, Ss S. Westbrook; First Lieutenant, Rodney B. Newkirk; Second Lieutenant, Dumond Elmendorf.

Company A—Captain, Abm. L. Lockwood; First Lieutenant, James H. Lockwood; Second Lieutenant, Edward H. Ketcham.

Company C—Captain, J. L. Snyder; First Lieutenant, J. B. Krom; Second Lieutenant, William A. Norton.

Company H—Captain, Charles H. McEntee; First Lieutenant, James K. Holmes; Second Lieutenant, Michael E. Creighton.

Company E—Captain, Daniel Gillett; First Lieutenant, Oliver B. Gray; Second Lieutenant, Frederick Freileweh.

Company G—Captain, Walter F. Scott; First Lieutenant, E. M'C. Russell; Second Lieutenant, James A. Hyde.

Company F—Captain, T. F. Overbaugh; First Lieutenant, Gilbert Pettit; Second Lieutenant, Joseph S. Oakley.

Company I—Captain, F. W. Reynolds; First Lieutenant, Alexander Austin; Second Lieutenant, John R. Burhans.

Company D—Captain, Lansing Hollister; First Lieutenant, Miner H. Greene; Second Lieutenant, E. S. Turner.

Company K—Captain, James M. Pierson; First Lieutenant, Ayres G. Barker; Second Lieutenant, James H. Everett.

The Ninth New-Hampshire and the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers will arrive in this City, on their way to the seat of war, this morning.

The Fifteenth and Sixteenth Connecticut Regiments will arrive here on Thursday.

NEW-JERSEY REGIMENTS.

Trenton, N. J., Monday, Aug 25.

The Eleventh Regiment, encamped at this place, left this morning for the seat of war.

The other three regiments of the New-Jersey quota of the first call for 300,000 men are at Freehold, Flemington and Woodbury. They are full, and waiting orders to leave.

Recruits are arriving rapidly for the nine months' service.

RECRUITING EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON.

Boston, Monday, Aug. 25.

The Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment will leave to-morrow afternoon for the seat of war.

The stores throughout the city were generally closed this afternoon, to give the occupants an opportunity to aid in recruiting.

A number of persons entered the shoe-store of a Mr. Mansfield, on Tremont Road, broke his windows, and committed other mischief, on the ground that he is disloyal, and because he did not have his store closed. Mansfield emphatically denied the charge of disloyalty.

The shoe and leather dealers will make a patriotic demonstration to-morrow afternoon in the shape of a grand procession.

WAR MEETING IN PORTLAND, ME.

Portland, Monday, Aug. 25.

Another immense and enthusiastic war meeting was held to-night. Portland's last quota is already half filled with volunteers in three days.

MAINE AND THE DRAFT.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

Augusta, Me., Monday, Aug. 25.

The time for making the draft in this State is extended to Wednesday, Sept. 10.

(Signed) ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.

THE EIGHTEENTH MAINE REGIMENT.

Boston, Monday, Aug. 25.

The Eighteenth Maine Regiment arrived here this morning from Bangor, and left at noon for New-York, *via* Fall River.

THE NINTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

Manchester, N. H., Monday, Aug. 25.

The Ninth Regiment of New-Hampshire Volunteers left Concord this morning for Washington. They will arrive in New-York by boat to-morrow morning.

A GOOD MOVE AT HAWLEY, PA.

The citizens of Hawley, *above* the age of 45, have organized an independent company of 120 men, and offered their services to the Government *without bounty or pay*. They say the whole honor of subduing the rebellion is not to be left to the boys; and they propose to prove that mature men of what is called middle age, have more of the heroic leaven than striplings. Hawley, it will be remembered, is at the head-waters of the Delaware and Hudsun Canal.

INEQUALITIES UNDER THE DRAFT—SMITHVILLE AND JONESVILLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Smithville, where I live, is a town of three thousand inhabitants, and Jonesville, adjoining it, has about the same number. We claim to be as loyal as our neighbors, but are unfortunate enough to have a recruiting officer who is unpopular with our boys, who, in consequence, all go over to Jonesville and volunteer there with the Jonesville boys, so that the Jonesville roll shows names enough to make up the full quota of that town, and, of course, no draft will have to be made there, although half the volunteers are residents in Smithville. Smithville, on the other hand, must stand a draft of say fifty men, in addition to the twenty-five that have volunteered. The result of the whole is, that of two towns equal in population, one will have furnished seventy-five soldiers and the other only twenty-five, which, you see, is not fair. Smithville ought to be credited with the whole number *of her citizens* who have volunteered, no matter whether they have volunteered at home or elsewhere. As the law and the military orders now stand, will this inequality and injustice be guarded against. Yours, FAIR PLAY.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Gen. Rosecrans Moving upon the Rebels at Guntown and Tupelo—Stirring News Anticipated.

St. Louis, Monday, Aug. 25.

The *Democrat*, of this city, learns that on Thursday last Gen. Rosecrans, with an army of 30,000 or 40,000 men, proceeded southwest toward Jimtown, whereabout 15,000 rebels are lying under Gen. Armstrong. Gen. Price is at Tupello, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, with a force of 25,000 men.

It is probable, that on being threatened, Gens. Price and Armstrong will combine their forces, and give Gen. Rosecrans battle.

The withdrawal of the forces under Gen. Rosecrans does not leave Corinth exposed, as enough men remain for all emergencies.

We shall likely have stirring news from Gen. Grant's army in a few days.

FROM SOUTHERN MISSOURI.

Springfield, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 23.

Gen. Brown has issued an order requiring all persons in the District who have not taken the oath to report in person immediately to the nearest Provost Marshal for the purpose of taking the oath, and giving sufficient bonds for the faithful observance thereof. All persons who fail to comply with this order by the 25th of this month, will be removed by the Provost-Marshal General outside of the Federal lines, and notified that if hereafter found within the lines without proper authority, they will be arrested and placed in close confinement. The reason for making this stringent order is the fact that there are a number of persons who have not yet taken the oath, and the General Commanding has positive evidence that they keep up a direct line of communication with the enemy.

REBEL PRISONERS AT CAIRO.

Cairo, Monday, Aug. 25.

Twelve hundred rebels arrived last evening from Indianapolis, and will be sent to Vicksburgh immediately.

No further particulars of the sinking of the *Acacia* have been received. The number now stated to be lost is 40, of whom seven were ladies.

THE CLARKSVILLE SURRENDER.

St. Louis, Monday, Aug. 25.

Col. Mason, with nearly 300 National troops who surrendered to guerrillas at Clarksville without firing a gun, arrived in this city yesterday on parole; they go to Camp Chase.

It is said in circles likely to know that Gen. Curtis has been relieved of his command in Arkansas. His successor is not indicated.

BARRACKS AT QUINCY, ILL.

Chicago, Monday, Aug. 25.

In order to protect the State from rebels without and rebel sympathizers within, the Governor has ordered the construction of barracks at Quincy for 3,000 troops, at Jonesboro for 2,000, and Shawneetown for 2,000. Two regiments have already been ordered forward on the service.

THE RED-SKIN TROUBLES.

Safety of Persons Supposed to be Killed—Communication with Fort Ridgeley—Progress of the Expedition Against the Indians, &c.

St. Paul, Minn., Monday, Aug. 25.

Mr. Goodell arrived from Glencoe on Saturday night. He brings the welcome news that sixty-two persons, who were supposed to be killed, are safe. Among the party were forty-two women and children. Among them are Mrs. Galbraith and family, Mrs. Links and family, Mrs. Givens and family, E. Rider, John German, Mr. Miller, Mr. Cramsey, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Parker, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Ashley, Mr. Rotwell and family, and the Fadden family. As regards the fate of the missionaries, he thinks about forty families, including those between Lac Qui Parle and the Agency, are killed. He says all the Farmer Indians gathered at Mr. Riggs' house to defend him, but must have been overpowered.

A messenger from Henderson says the half-breed scout, Frenier, would return to Fort Ridgely, and give the inmates such assurance of relief as to induce them to hold out. There can be no surrender without annihilation, and the inmates know this. Col. Sibley's force was at St. Peters at 4 o'clock Saturday morning, 50 miles from Fort Ridgely, but could not reach there before Sunday evening.

Col. Cullen, with 700 cavalry, proposed to strike across the country from Henderson, and may get there ahead of Sibley. It is believed the Indians will get information of the advancing forces and will hastily leave the fort. Col. Cullen writes that the further he advances, the worse the news becomes. All the inhabitants are flocking into the towns.

Hon. J. R. Cleaveland writes, on the 21st, from Maukato, that he staid at New-Ulm last night, and saw the most horrible sights—in one instance, eight bodies of stalwart men with throats cut from ear to ear, skulls battered and limbs mutilated. He knew some of them well, and they were good citizens of Brown County. Our opinion is, that not less than 100 were massacred. Large portions of Blue Earth and Brown Counties are depopulated, with the wheat left unstucked in the fields. The owners are flying eastward.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Headquarters of Union Generals, &c.—A Skirmish near Big Hill—Impressing Negroes—The Railroad to Cumberland Gap to be Repaired.

Louisville, Ky., Sunday, Aug. 24.

Maj.-Gen. Wright has his headquarters at Cincinnati.

Gen. Boyle continues here, with his headquarters in this city, commanding the forces assigned to Gen. Nelson.

Gen. Nelson commands the forces at Lebanon and Lexington.

Gen. Burbridge goes to Corinth.

Gens. Jackson, Crafts and Maunson are with Gen. Nelson.

Gen. Ward remains in Kentucky.

A skirmish occurred yesterday afternoon between the National forces under Gen. Metcalf and the rebels at Big Hill, Madison County, Ky.

After a brief engagement Gen. Metcalf's forces withdrew to Richmond.

No particulars are given of the loss on either side.

There has been no telegraphic communication south of Russellville, Ky., since Thursday afternoon.

Cincinnati, Sunday, Aug. 24.

A special dispatch from Lexington, Ky., to the *Commercial*, of this city, says:

"An order was issued on Saturday, to impress 1,200 slaves, to repair the railroad between here and the Cumberland Gap.

An impressment was made in Fayette and Madison Counties, and loyal owners were paid laborers wages for their slaves, while rebel owners were referred to the Department at Washington for pay for their slaves. It was not found necessary to take the negroes of many loyalists.

The rebels are in great distress in consequence of the impressment, as many of their negroes were taken while working in the hemp fields.

Loyalists commend the measure as just and wise.

Other roads in different parts of the State are also to be repaired by impressing negroes in other counties.

Cassius M. Clay is here, and is to be assigned to a command in a few days by Gen. Wallace, commander of this post."

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Telegraphic Communication Re-established with Washington—Rebel Speculations About Gen. McClellan—Another Message from Jeff. Davis—The Steamship Cambria.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, Aug. 22.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 19th inst., wants to know where their friends and reporters all are that used to give them reliable information concerning the movements of Gen. McClellan's army. It adds: "Where are they all? We have heard nothing from them of late. Have they all gone over to the Federals?"

The same paper also contains the message of Jefferson Davis, in which he speaks in the highest terms of his soldiers. He says "They have driven Gen. McClellan from the borders of our capital, and before another Autumn sets in they will have recovered every inch of ground that we have lost." He thinks that in future the Union forces will have enough to do to guard their Northern cities.

The movements now going on in this vicinity are progressing quietly and advantageously.

The cable across the bay was repaired yesterday at noon, and the telegraph is now successfully working between this place and Washington.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, Aug. 23.

The steamship *Cambria*, from New-Orleans, and bound to Philadelphia, has put in here short of coal.

Fresh troops are daily arriving at Fortress Monroe, and hundreds are returning to their regiments, who have been away sick.

The general health of the army is improving.

All was quiet at Williamsburgh yesterday.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, Aug. 24.

A severe easterly storm has been raging here all day.

All is quiet up the James River and also in the army.

The Post-office Department is extending its buildings at Old Point for the much needed accommodation of the clerks employed in this office.

Adams' Express are also extending their buildings, as their accommodations for freight have been far too limited.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Arrival of the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment—The Twenty-second Regiment N. Y. S. M. to Remain until Sept. 1.

Harper's Ferry, Monday, Aug. 25.

The One Hundred and Eleventh New-York Volunteer Regiment arrived here last night to relieve the Twenty-second Regiment N. Y. S. M., which latter were ordered home, their time being up.

In view of the reported advance of the rebels, the Twenty-second Regiment has offered to remain until the 1st of September, which offer Maj.-Gen. Wool has accepted.

The Guerrilla Raid Near Winchester.

Baltimore, Monday, Aug. 25.

The passenger train on the Winchester Railroad, which left there on Saturday afternoon for Harper's Ferry, was fired into about half way between those points, by a party of fifty guerrillas, and Edward Lucas, the Express Messenger, was severely wounded. The Conductor of the train foolishly stopped it, in compliance with the order of the gang. Four soldiers of the First Michigan Regiment were taken prisoners. The passengers were released. The train, with its contents, were then destroyed, and the guerrillas made off with their prisoners.

THE YEARLY TURN-FEST.

Five Thousand Merrymakers Present—Dancing, Mirth and Song.

The Twelfth Annual Festival of the New-York Turnverein was celebrated yesterday at Jones' Wood, with great spirit. The Turner Association of this City is an extensive, powerful and influential body, and embraces among its members some of the finest talent to be found within the circle of the German community of New-York, if not, indeed, of the whole Union. The yearly celebration is usually conducted with immense eclat, but the Society having, within 18 months, sent a whole regiment to the war, and reinforced it several times, the number of regular members who could unite in the festivities of 1862 was much reduced.

Still, the usual disposition existed; and at 8½ o'clock yesterday morning, the hour fixed for rendezvous, the spacious Turnhall, at Nos. 27 and 33 Orchard-street, was crowded with those who had assembled to take part in the procession. Some of our leading German Musical Societies, members of which are Turners, had volunteered to assist in the affair, and the morning scene was a gay and joyous one.

THE PROCESSION started at 9 o'clock in the following order, under the command of the Marshal of the day, Carl Lorch, who is likewise Adjutant of the Turner Regiment.

The Festival Committee.
The Band of the Sængerbund.
The New-York Sængerbund.
Various Musical Clubs not portions of the Sængerbund.
The Strattonport Fire Companies.
The Drum Corps of the Turner Cadets.
The Cadets of the New-York Turnverein.
Turner Clubs from Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, &c.
The Drum Corps of the New-York Turnverein.
The Turnverein Band.
The New-York Turners, some hundreds in number.

The procession formed a gallant and striking spectacle. The Turners, in their uniforms of white jackets and pants, with gay kerchiefs tied around their necks, and neat black Kossuth hats, the many richly-embroidered banners, the numerous and well-trained music corps, the companies of happy-looking cadets, and then, along the side-walks, the accompanying throng and interminable train of buxom women, nearly all lugging along huge chubby-cheeked babies or followed by troops of roly-poly children, some of whom were just able to toddle—all these indispensable and inevitable features of the Teutonic "Fest-tag" were there in rare profusion, brightening even the August sunshine to a ruddier glow.

The line wound with flaunting banners through Orchard, to Canal-street, the Bowery, Rivington and Essex streets and Avenue A, to the foot of Tenth-street, where the steamer *Island City* received and conveyed as many of the throng as she could accommodate to the landing at Jones' Wood.

Meanwhile, other thousands packed the Second and Third-avenue cars, and, at 11 o'clock, when the Turnverein arrived, the beautiful groves were filled in every direction with groups of merry-makers.

THE WOODS are celebrated in our neighborhood for their space, their romantic situation, their seclusion, their deep shade, the variety and beauty of their scenery, and the richness of their foliage and herbage. The atmosphere of the day, while glowing with the brilliancy of the season, was yet deliciously cool, and everything conspired to adapt the day peculiarly to the occasion.

After resting an hour or more, the tents and booths of the different clubs were arranged in many picturesque localities, the beer-kegs and huge drinking-horns were displayed in conspicuous places, and the various gaudy ensigns having been displayed from the boughs of neighboring trees, all hands betook themselves to

THE FESTIVITIES.

These opened with the usual creature-comforts of such gatherings. Beer and wine, pretzels and cold viands, rye-bread and Schweizer-kaese appeared in mountains and disappeared like mice, with many a roaring jest and roundelay. Then came romping on the green, bright eyes, slender waists and twinkling feet performing their accustomed parts. The Turnverein gave a splendid exhibition of their complicated and difficult feats of agility and strength, under the direction of their Turnwart; the Zoeglinge or Cadets—a body of juvenile Turners, the exact counterparts, on a small scale, of the elder ones, followed suit, and, in some respects, eclipsed their prototypes, and then a series of delightful musical performances by the different Clubs, both vocal and instrumental, alternated for the rest of the afternoon. During this part of the gayeties, the guests generally distributed themselves about the grounds, to seek such amusement as best pleased them. There were swings, hobby-horses, shooting galleries, &c., at every turn, and no end of substantial eatables and drinkables. The lads and lasses of tender years, and some bordering on the rough ones, too, formed rings by taking hand in hand and stretching at arms' length with one unfortunate, or fortunate Miss (as you like it!) in the centre, whose appointed duty was to roam around her living prison until some opportunity of escape seemed to present itself. Did she see a weaker hand or a pleasanter face than elsewhere at that point, with a slap and a scream she would make her onslaught to get out of the ring. If she broke through, the other party, who, by the way, always happened to be of the opposite sex, had to stay where he was without a consolation. If the grip proved too strong for her efforts, she was immediately pursued and seized by the party attacked, and, there and then, most chastely kissed. This pastime proved attractive, and made the groves ring with laughter for hours.

In the evening a handsome display of fireworks, orchestral music and a general call in the illumination of calcium lights absorbed the enthusiasm of the conscious, and there was "a sound of revelry" in 5,000 happy hearts for the balance of the night.

The Democratic Mass Meeting in Philadelphia.

The Democrats held a mass meeting in Independence-square, Philadelphia, on Saturday, as the *Ledger* says, "to denounce Secessionists and Abolitionists." Mr. F. W. Hughes, the man to whom Mr. Seward recently wrote a letter, called the meeting to order and made a speech. He was followed by Wm. Witte, and then a long series of resolutions were read, the spirit of which is sufficiently indicated by the following:

That the American Constitution and the American Union are "one and inseparable," and the enemies of either are the enemies of both.

That it is the first duty of all good citizens to uphold the Government and obey the laws, and that all efforts to these ends will receive an enthusiastic support, and that we will hold as enemies of the Republic all who, by word or deed, encourage or sympathize with either Secessionists or Abolitionists, and that we will cheerfully render to the officers of the Government, acting within their constitutional powers, all the resources at our command to extinguish these two elements of destruction to the existence of our free institutions.

That we regard all efforts for the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the Press, to prevent the people from peaceably assembling, all arrests and imprisonment of citizens where the Courts are open, and the civil power in full vigor, without warrant, without oath, or probable cause, without a hearing, without counsel, without a trial in the State or District where any alleged offence has been committed, as in derogation of the great fundamental principles of civil liberty, and a plain violation of the terms and provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

That the Democratic Party is pledged, as it always has been, to the support of the United States Government, in the energetic prosecution of the war, for the suppression of the rebellion in the Southern States, in order that the Constitution may be preserved and the Union restored.

That our Democratic brethren, McClellan, Halleck, Butler, Dix, McClernand, Geary, Logan, Hancock, Corcoran, Meagher, Mulligan, Fitch, Shields, Sickles, Burnside, as well as the tens of thousands in the ranks, who are members of our party, and the soldiers of the Union army generally, of whatever political faith, deserve our warmest thanks for the sacrifices by which they have illustrated their devotion to the cause of the country.

Mr. Chas. J. Ingersoll, who has since been arrested for the treasonable sentiments which he expressed, then spoke. After claiming that the Democrats were in the majority, he said:

"If we are in the majority, and if we know that the party in power is ruling to our ruin, why should we not put it down? We think that they rule to ruin us, and having the majority, we may exercise our right of ballot and put them out. What is the reason for which we think this party should go out of power? We are at this time the most indebted country in the world. We have the heaviest debt in the world, and one which has the least possibility of being paid, and we shall soon be the heaviest taxed people, and of all the money that has been raised, how much has been well applied? How much has been well spent? The Government has raised the largest sum and applied it to the least purpose of any power before. They began with 700,000 soldiers, and are now going to raise 600,000 more, What have they done with that army? What conquests have they made? [Three cheers for McClellan.] What are they doing with McClellan? It is said that he is to be removed. [A Voice—"Never."] Let us wait and see how it is to be. [Cheers for McClellan and Col. Murphy.] I want to know whether any Government that ever exercised so much power with 700,000 men have accomplished results so insignificant? Are we any further advanced now in the conquest of the Southern States than we were at the beginning? And with what object has this war been prosecuted? I hear that the Government has lately taken it into consideration to adopt another course. We have no proof that this abolition scheme is dead. But what has been the whole object of the war previously? [A Voice—"Free the nigger."] Has there been any other object, and if they accomplish that object; if they turn loose upon us four millions of negroes, are we to marry them? Are we to work with them? I will tell you what will be the result. These poor negroes, whom the Abolitionists love much less than you and I, would have their throats cut in a war of races, and that would be the end of this scheme of Mr. Lincoln. I say further, that a more corrupt Government was never seen here and seldom seen in the Old World. Look at the fortunes made in contracts! Look at the reports of the House and Senate Committees! There you will see the evidence that a Government so corrupt as this was never imagined until Mr. Lincoln came into power. The Senate refused to exclude a member guilty of taking a bribe to procure a contract, and yet that same Senate has been expelling member after member upon principles more or less finely drawn. If we choose to put down this Government by going quietly to the ballot-box and voting against it, who is to say nay? What are we told by this Government? Democracy is treason, freedom is treason, the Press is treason. They say it is treason for the Democratic Party to organize itself; it is treason to vote against this Government, or to do anything short of supporting it. We will support the Government and the war, because we have been assailed, and I say that the idea that is now given out by these people at Washington, that we are not to organize as a party, is monstrous. What is there in our way? I don't understand that there is anything in our way, as we have a majority. They tell us we can be arrested. Ah! well I see that our friends in different parts of the town have been arrested but, after all, these arrests are not such terrible things! If they arrest you, they must feed and clothe you and lodge you, and, in these hard times, there is something in that. [Laughter.] I know of nothing in the way. I know of nothing they have pretended to put in our way, in our march to the ballot-box, except the arrest; but if they arrest you and me, they can't arrest the whole Democratic party. Go to the ballot-box, and give a majority throughout the State, and then the wind is taken out of Mr. Lincoln's sails. I want to see the Federal Government that will dare, in the face of an ascertained majority of the whole country, to carry on unconstitutional measures such as they have been indulging for the last eighteen months."

Col. J. W. Wall, who has once been under arrest, wrote from Burlington, regretting that he could not attend the meeting. He said:

"Many honest, right-thinking men wonder that the party now bearing rule can treat so lightly constitutional obligations, and trample on the most sacred guaranteed rights of freemen; but such abnormal action is inseparable from its nature. Its very organization was unconstitutional—its tendency revolutionary in the very throes of the agony that gave it birth in the formation of this geographical party was recognized the advent of that time against whose approach the good Washington warned his countrymen. In the formation of that party, designing men succeeded in exciting a belief 'that there was a real difference of local interests and local views,' 'the heart-burnings and jealousies springing from misrepresentation' accomplished the fearful work, and succeeded in 'rendering alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by the ties of fraternal affection.' Such an organization as this can never acknowledge the sanctity of constitutional obligations, for it would be entirely abhorrent to its nature. You might as well expect the devil to recognize the sanctity of holy water. As long, therefore, as it holds sway, men may expect to hear of these high-handed outrages upon the constitutional rights of the citizen, and to read in its leading journals that the Constitution is suspended and may be set aside altogether, whenever the salvation of the Republican Party demands it."

The Arrest of Charles J. Ingersoll.

Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 25.

The *Bulletin* has a report that Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll has been arrested for language used at the Democratic meeting in Independence-square on Saturday night.

Mr. Ingersoll was arrested by United States Deputy Marshal Schuyler, and put under bonds to answer by Alderman Beitler.

The Great Eastern off Cape Race.

St. Johns, N. F., Monday, Aug. 25.

The operator at Cape Race reports at 11 o'clock, Saturday night, wind blowing a gale from the South, and a very heavy sea running, saw a rocket, and heard a gun, supposed to have been fired on board the *Great Eastern*; was unable to board her.

She will be due at New-York Tuesday evening.

[Advertisement]

Very Remarkable.—An applicant for office was about being dismissed by the President, when the eye of the latter caught the name of the manufacturer of the hat, which was carelessly held in the hand of the office-seeker. "Does Knox make your hats?" "He does, Sir, and has ever since he has been in business." "Well, you shall have the place, for that is a better recommendation than a whole batch of petitions and letters of recommendation." Take the hint. Knox's is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Marion, from New-Orleans—Major T. Bell, U. S. A., Provost Judge of New-Orleans; Capt. D. Bacon, 6th Mich.; Lieut. W. H. Seamans, 30th Mass.; Capt. A. J. Drake, U. S. A.; Lieut. Com. Wm. Budd, U. S. N.; J. Amberg, F. O. Cayes and lady, W. G. Davis and lady, Mrs. Foster and infant, L. D'Aimes and lady, Mrs. M. Daner and child, Miss Caroline Frost, Mrs. Huey, R. Hartley, Mrs. Haly, 3 children and servant, N. P. Harness, C. Linhard, J. M. Lowenstein, J. La Porte and lady, P. R. McPhillips, M. Mayer, C. D. Miller, H. E. Marburg, lady and child, Fredk. Law, M. C. Rodriguez, A. Sessel, Sister Mary and servant, of the Charity Hospital; J. A. Schiffer, L. Stein, lady and 5 children, M. D. Sacerdote, Paul Vicellia, R. Von vredenburg, Mrs. J. Vokel and boy, Jacob Whitney, E. Woolf, Fred. Zeigler, J. M. Baker, U. S. N.; W. R. Randolph and mother, Jos. Porter, Moritz Josephs, 20 U. S. seamen, and three free colored.

In steamship St. Mary, from New-Orleans—M. J. Taylor and mother, Mrs. J. M. Adams, 2 children and servant, Miss Myers, J. D. Oakford, wife and 2 children, E. Peale, wife, son and 2 daughters, F. Brannan, Count De Megan, J. N. Kein, Mrs M. Phillips, Peter Conway, Dr. Davieson, Mrs. Isaac Keene and daughter, Mr. Hamilton, wife, 5 children and servant, Wm. Floto, wife and servant, Mr. Nettleton, wife and child, Mrs. H. B. Keene and 3 children, J. H. Williams, N. McManigl, Wm. Snecker, Paul Frican, Mrs. Bobet and servant, A. Hobart, George Patten, J. R. Hinsdale, J. W. Hancock, W. E. Floyd, J. Hodge, J. Haberly, A. Hand.

In brig Princess Royal, from Bermuda—Mrs. D. C. Rankin, Mrs. Toddings and daughter, Mr. Bairen, Miss Louisa Barren, Albert Inglis, Capt. O. Cooper, Mr. T. Edwards.

In bark John Benson, from Ponce, P. R.—F. Davidson, Miss A. Liggett, Miss C. Liggett.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 21	Sun sets	6 43	Moon sets	7 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	8 22	Gov. Island	9 11	Hell Gate	10 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 25.

Cleared.

Ships Orient, Hill, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Gibraltar, (Br.,) Dunham, Glasgow, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Julian, (Brem.,) Stricker, Bremen, Ruger Bros.

Barks H. T. Vennard, Drinkwater, Bristol, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Alice Tainter, Hayden, New-Orleans, J. & N. Smith.

Brigs Flight, (Br.,) Doane, Gloucester, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Anna Maria, (Br.,) Page, Queenstown, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; W. R. Kibbe, (Br.,) Murray, Elizabethport, J. & N. Smith & Co.; Belle, (Br.,) Yates, Havana, H. S. Vining; Exemplar, (Br.,) Perry, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Adele, (Br.,) Waycott, St. George, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Annie M., (Br.,) Larson, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Tariff, Provost, Stamford; Zambesi, Ryan, Sydney, C. B., B. F. Small & Co.; Yorktown, Woglom, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbot.

Sloops Pointer, Nichols, Providence, L. Kenny; Brandywine, Haplock, New-Haven, N. Briggs & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship St. Mary, Talbot, New-Orleans Aug. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Charles Morgan. Sld. in co. with steamship Marion, for New-York, via Key West. On Sunday, at 6 A. M., 100 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, experienced a heavy blow from N. E., which lasted all day. Aug. 23, at 4 P. M., 40 miles S. S. W. of Cape Hatteras, signalized brig E. P. Sweet, bound N. Aug. 17, on the way down the Mississippi, passed the steamship Matanzas, bound up.

Steamship Marion, Phillips, New-Orleans Aug. 12, and Key West 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Zara, (Br., of London,) Jay, Havre Aug. 1, and Plymouth the 3d, with mdse. to J. Frericks & Co.

Steamer Dudley Buck, (new,) Mills, Hartford, Conn., with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Marina, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Artisan, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Lookout, Sherwood, San Francisco May 24, passed Cape Horn July 6; crossed the Equator in the Atlantic Aug. 2, with hides, wool, &c., to Geo. Bulkley. Aug. 21, lat. 38, lon. 73, spoke Br. brig Susan, from Porto Rico for New-York.

Ship Isaac Hicks, (whaler,) Studley, New-London 12 hours, in ballast to master.

Bark Pallas, (Br.,) Biddle, Balize, Hond., Aug. 2, with logwood, &c., to Josiah Jex. June 16, (outward passage,) lat. 36, lon. 74, Patrick Boyle, seaman, of Ireland, jumped overboard, and was lost; vessel going at the time 7 or 8 miles per hour; made every effort to save him, but without success, as he sunk in less than 3 minutes. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Guiding Star, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Tooker, Glasgow 33 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Rosa, (Ital.,) Colcorgno, Grand Turk, T. I., 10 ds., with salt to Aymar & Co.

Bark Claribel, (Br., of Glasgow,) Campbell, Nassau, N. P., 13 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Gan Eden, (of Booth Bay,) Reed, New-Orleans 25 ds., with sugar to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Bark John Benson, Johnson, Ponce, P. R., Aug. 12, with sugar to Sturges & Co.

Brig Santiago, (Brem.,) Elsenbrock, Port-au-Platte, Aug. 10, with tobacco, &c., to C. F. & H. G. Schmidt. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Trinadad, (Span.,) Batelle, Havana 14 ds., in ballast to Rivera & Hall. Has anchored in the Lower Quarantine.

Brig Elizabeth, (Dan.,) Lange, St. Thomas 21 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Carl von Trevenfels, (Mecklg.,) Mohn, Liverpool 61 ds., with coal to order.

BELOW—Two brigs, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Miscellaneous.

The Bremen steamship Hansa is now on the Great Balance Dock, for the purpose of having her hull scraped and newly coppered.

The steamer Karnak, lately wrecked at Nassau, left that place on the 13th inst. for New-York, in tow of the U. S. steamer Dispatch.

San Francisco, July 31.—The ship Saracen, from Boston, arrived on the 23d inst. Her cargo is being landed in a very bad condition. About 150 tons of her cargo had to be thrown overboard to lighten the ship. A general average of 25 per cent. has been called in. Her mainmast and browsprit are badly sprung. Ships from New-York are making very long passages.—(By telegraph.)

Spoken, &c.

Atmosphere—ship, hence for Liverpool, Aug. 3, lat. 48 15, lon. 43 50.

Henry Darling—bark, from Portland for New-Orleans, Aug. 12, lat. 27 52, lon. 73 45.

Howland—bark, from Philadelphia for New-Orleans, Aug. 12, lat. 27 52, lon. 73 45.

Montezuma—ship, from Plymouth, Eng., for Portland, Me., Aug. 9.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., Aug. 10, bark Tivola, Brown, for New-York in 8 ds.; schr. Geo. Emery, Brown, for New-Haven in 10 ds.

At Pernambuco, July 25, brig Roanoke, for St. Thomas the next day, arrived from Baltimore, just arr.

At St. Martin's, Aug. 5, schr. Chief, hence, disch., the only Am. vessel in port.

At Bermuda, Aug. 5, schr. Hound, for New-York next day.

[PER HIBERNIA.]

Arrived from New-York—Bernhard, at Bremen; W. H. Gould, at Malaga.

Arrived from Baltimore—Roland, at Bremen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER.

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE.

BURTON,

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between [illegible]th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.